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Sravana 22, 1898 (Saka)

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(Seventeenth Session)

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CONTENTS

No. 4, Friday, August 13, 1976/Sravana 22 1898 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 61, 62, 71, 64, 66 to 70 and 72	1—30
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 63, 65, 73 and 75 to 80	30—36
Unstarred Questions Nos. 459 to 471, 473 to 494, 496 to 526, 528 to 551, 553 to 556, 558 to 563, 565, 566, 568 to 589, 591, 593 to 603 and 605 to 642	36—181
Statement correcting Answer to USQ 3885 dated 14-5-1976	181—82
Papers Laid on the Table	183—88
Business of the House	188—90
Business Advisory Committee—	
Sixty-Second Report	190
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 1976 77—	
Statement presened	190
Bills Introduced—	
(1) Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill	190-91
(2) Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill	191
Statutory Resolution *Re* Dis-approval of Maintenance of Internal Security (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976 and Maintenance of Internal Security (Second Amendment) Bill	191—256
Motion to consider—	
Shri Hari Singh	192—99
Shri Indrajit Gupta	199—212
Shri R.K. Khadilkar	213—15
Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan	216—19
Shri N.K.P. Salve	219—25
Shri S.A. Shamim	225—30

The sign + above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Shri Chandra Shailani . . . . . 231—34
Shri S.R. Damani . . . . . 234—36
Shri R.R. Sharma . . . . . 236—38
Shri P. Ganga Reddy . . . . . 238—40
Shri Jagannath Rao . . . . . 241—43
Shri K. Suryanarayana 243-44
Shri Rajdeo Singh . . . . . 244—46
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy . . . . . 246—47
Shri Ram Chandra Vikal . . . . . 249—52
Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya . . . . . 253—55

Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions—

Sixty-Fifth Report 256

Constitution (Amendment) Bill—*Withdrawn*—(*Amendment of Article 75*) *by Shri Bibhuti Mishra* . . . 256

Motion to consider—

Shri Hari Singh . . . . . 257—61
Shri Ramavatar Shastri . . . . . 261—64
Shri M.C. Daga . . . . . 264—68
Shri B.R. Shukla . . . . . 268—72
Shri S.M. Banerjee . . . . . 273—76
Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra . . . . . 276—78
Shri D.N. Tiwary . . . . . 278—81
Shri N.K.P. Salve . . . . . 281—84
Shri K.M. Madhukar . . . . . 284—87
Dr. V.A. Seyid Muhammad . . . . . 287—92
Shri Bibhuti Mishra . . . . . 292—300

Companies (Amendment) Bill—(*Insertion of new sections 224A, 224B and 224C*) *by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi*—

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi . . . . . 301—307
Dr. Ranen Sen . . . . . 308—11
Shri M.C Daga . . . . . 311—14

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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 13, 1976/Sravana 22, 1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Share of Sugar in Exports

*61. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our exports increased by 18 per cent in 1975-76; and

(b) if so, what is the share of sugar exports in total exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 11.98 per cent during 1975-76.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I congratulate the Minister on the excellent export performance. May I know whether the same trend of exports will continue during this year also and if not, why not?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Last year our export of sugar has been an all-time high. Production was nearly 47.97 lakh tonnes. The carry-over from the previous year was 8.78 lakh tonnes. Total availability was 56.75 lakh tonnes. Domestic Consumption was 34.57 lakh tonnes. The rest was for export and carry-over. The production this year would be somewhat less. Depending on the demand of the home market and availability, we will think of finalising the export target.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: We have built up the foreign markets after a great deal of effort. If one year we export and next year we reduce it, are we not going to lose our market? What is the remedy? What is the reason for fall in production when there has been plenty of rains, plenty of fertilisers and credit facilities also?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have two markets—internal and foreign. We have to take care of the genuine demands of both the markets, perhaps more so of the home market. I very much appreciate the point made by the hon. Member that we should try our best to retain the foreign market acquired by us in the last two years. But that objective should be consistent with the demand of the internal market We cannot afford to see the price of sugar—an essential commodity—in the internal market going up high beyond the rearch of the ordinary man. The total availability of sweeteners—Sugar, khandsari and gur taken together—has not gone down. The production of sugar has gone down somewhat. Steps are being taken to balance the production, taking all the factors into consideration.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Is it a fact that we are getting a lower price for sugar than what is prevalent in the international market?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: That is not a fact. We have got from the international market comparable to what the other exporters have got.

The average price realisation last year was Rs. 3,900 per metric tonne FOB. It was quite favourable, comparable to what was realised by the exporting countries.

SHRI NARASINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the hon. Minister throw some light on this? While the home consumption last year was 37 lakh tonnes, this year it is only 34.76 lakh tonnes. Yet, the export commitment was also not honoured up to the mark.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We have to take care of the demand of the home market and also avoid a possible shortage or price rise. If it will cause hardship to the domestic consumers we will not export. Consistent with the level of our production, our export performance quantitywise was not unreasonable and unjustified.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE. Sir, you can take up Question No 71 which is on the same subject. Perhaps you can take up 79 also

MR SEAKER· Yes you can do all of them together The only point is that you would repeating what you said yesterday

PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA Sir, I share your fears

Support price for Raw Jute

*62 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) on what bas s Government have fixed the support price for raw jute in the current season at Rs 135 per quintal;

(b) whether the West Bengal Government has demanded a minimum support price of Rs. 180 per quintal,

(c) whether the purchasing target of the Jute Corporation of India has been fixed at only 8 lakhs bales this year; and

(d) if so, how any minimum rice can be ensured in respect of the balance of the crop?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Statutory minimum price for raw jute in the current season was fixed after considering the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission.

(b) There have been representations for an increase in the statutory minimum price for raw jute.

(c) and (d). The Board of Jute Corporation of India decided on 31-5-1976, on a plan of purchase of 8 lakh bales for 1976-77. However, the Jute Corporation of India has been advised to increase its plan of operations beyond 8 lakh bales to ensure at least statutory minimum price for the growers.

Cut in production by West Bengal Jute mill owners

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*71 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the West Bengal jute mill owners are cutting production even more than what was permitted, and

(b) if so, what action has been taken against jute mill owners?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Production regulation in respect of Carpet Backing and Hessian stipulated only the maximum permissible level of production. The said production regulation in respect of Carpet Backing and Hessian has been withdrawn with effect from 14th July, 1976.

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid, question Number 79 cannot be taken up, because the Members who have given notice of this question are not present here. So, it need not be answered.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: The hon. Minister said that the support price for the current season has been fixed on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that the Agricultral Prices Commission recommended a support price of Rs. 140, and not Rs. 135. If so, why have Government reduced that recommendation further by Rs. 5?

Secondly, may I know whether any calculation has been made of the actual cost of production which the jute grower has to bear, whether it is a fact or not that at present the cost of production works out to Rs. 60 per maund whereas the price of Rs. 135 per quintal works out to Rs. 54 per maund in which case may I know whether they intend to give any margin of profit at all to the jute grower or not?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The A. P C. recommends the minimum support price on the basis of the following considerations: (1) trends in production and prices of raw jute in the country, (2) area put under jute cultivation (3) available data of cost of production of raw jute, (4) the level of prices of competing crops like paddy, (5) the necessary of maintaining a degree of attractiveness for growing jute and maintaining parity between the demonstrated prices of paddy and jute and the need for assisting the growers to improve the per-hectare yield of jute, (6) the possibility of jute manufacturers accommodating in their prices the price of raw jute without producing any dilatory effect on the export markets, and (7) the internal and international aspects of the jute economy.

So far as cost calculations are concerned, the exact quantified data up-to-date are not available. The data have, supplied by the Governments of Orissa and West Bengal, indicate that in 1973-74 in Orissa the per-quintal production cost was Rs. 77.13 and in West Bengal Rs. 103.43. Obviously, since that time the price of some inputs have gone up as you will appreciate, but this year the crop size is projected to be 71.6 lakh bales and the carry over stock is likely to be 8 lakh bales. So, this year the crop size being bigger, the main problem will be maintaining the support price so that the price does not fall below it. So, whether we fix the price notionally at Rs. 140 or Rs. 135, the main question is to expand effectively the purchase operations in such a manner that the price does not fall below the level fixed. So, Government thought that, considering all aspects, we should do our purchasing operations in such a manner that the grower does not suffer and the minimum support price is maintained. Therefore this year the accent is on carrying on extensive operations and not allowing the price to fall below the support price, and not on Rs. 145 or Rs. 140.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I appreciate the lengthy answer, but I am not much satisfied with tne cost of production aspect. Anyway, that cannot be discussed during the Question Hour.

My second question is this. As he correctly said, this year there are grave apprehensions that in view of the large crop and the fact that production in the mills has also been reduced, there is a real danger of prices falling. So, I would like to know from him why, when it possible in the case of cotton to have monopoly procurement by the State, a similar procedure cannot be adopted in the case of raw jute, since he has also expressed this apprehension: why Government has not up-to-date seriously considered the need and the possibility of extending monopoly State procurement to raw jute also? Is it simply because

the infrastcture is not there or is it due to the delibrate policy of the Government?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Perhaps the hon. Member is not aware that monopoly purchase of cotton is an operation of a different type. Cooperative federations operate within the Government of Maharashtra and there also the results of this cooperative monopoly purchase have not been very ecouraging. As a result of that, because of some hardship experienced by the poorer farmers, the cotton production in Maharashtra has gone down, in the last two years, or so, by nearly 35 to 40 per cent. That is a different sort of operation; it is not a Central Government operation. If the West Bengal Government or any other State Government, Assam or Bihar, organizes some such operation inconsonance with the operations of the Jute Corporation of India we will be very glad. The purchase policy and price policy of the State organizations and the Central organization should be harmonised. But our experience of Maharashtra has not been—I am taking an overall view—very satisfactory, and the production has gone down there.

Regarding the other thing, I would like to point out that, because of the JCIs operations and other government policies the raw jute price in the last year has been an all-time high and that is why we are having a higher jute production this year.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: My question is whether the jute millowners are cutting production even more than what was permitted. I would like to know what was permitted and whether Government is aware that they have cut production much more than what Government has sanctioned.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The production cut permitted was of the order 22 per cent and not more than that. If any unit has exceeded that permitted ceiling, we can look into it. But, we have no specific complaints or charges about it.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: May I know whether it is a fact that a larger number of jute mills have been closed and more mills are going to be closed, and the employers are threatening that there would be further cut in production because the Minister has given a statement yesterday that the demand in the foreign market has reduced from 57,000 tonnes to 27,000 tonnes. In terms of percentage, it is much more than 22 per cent. If the production is purely based on demand in foreign market on what basis have you allowed 22 per cent reduction? When the employers are threatening that more mills are going to be closed and more production is to be cut how is Government thinking of countering this? Because, it involves thousands and thousands of workers, their being thrown out of jobs.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I tried to explain the problem in my own way yesterday. The industry depends very heavily, more than fifty per cent, on foreign market, foreign demand. Since that market has shrunk to very disturbing extent, there is not very much flexibility in our approach to rectify the situation. But within that limit, whatever is possible has been done by us In fact four mills which were closed, the Eastern Manufacturing Company, Kamahati, North Brook and Katnara, as a result of my personal intervention and also the interest taken by the Union Labour Minister, Shri Reddy, and the State Labour Minister, Shri Nag, have reopened. Yesterday I have got the information that Baranagar mill has also reopened. That makes it very clear that we are always endeavouring and trying to re-open more and more mills. But there are industrial disputes resulting in work stoppages. The reasons therefor we cannot from here correctly diagnose and rectify. We are in touch with the State Government

to see that more and more mills are re-opened and the hardships of the workers involved are minimised.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मेरा सवाल बिल्कुल सिम्पल और डाइरेक्ट है और वह यह है कि आपने कहा कि प्रोडक्शन कट करना चाहिए और इम्पलायर्स ने इसको एक्सेप्ट किया और उसी के मुताबिक हजारों मजदूरों की छटाई हुई । यह बात ठीक है लेकिन मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो कट आपने प्रोडक्शन में किया और उसके नीचे भी प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है, तो वे कौन कौन सी मिलें हैं जिनमें उस से भी कम प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है । यह इन्फार्मेशन तो आपके पास होगी ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन के पास यह इन्फार्मेशन नहीं है ।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : इन के पास यह इन्फार्मेशन नही होगी तो क्या हमारे पास होगी । मेरा कहना यही है कि कुछ ऐसी मिलें हैं जो प्रोडक्शन कट होने के बाद जितना प्रोडक्शन करना चाहिए, नही कर रही हैं । इस तरह से प्रोडक्शन कट होने के कारण मजदूरों की छटाई हुई और उसके बाद और कम प्रोडक्शन कम कर के मजदूरों की छटाई हो रही है । इस चीज को कौन देखेगा । हम देखेंगे या यह देखेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. You are repeating what you have said.

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him answer.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered already.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What did he answer? He has evaded.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नही मिला ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब इन्होंने दे दिया है । श्री समर मुखर्जी के सवाल के जवाब में इसका जवाब भी आ गया है ।

This matter was discussed yesterday for more than one hour and what was said yesterday is only being repeated.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shrimati Bhargavi Thankappan. She is not here.

Shrimati Roza Deshpande—also not here.

Shri Ramsahai Pandey.

Trade pact with Nepal

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*64. SHRI R. S. PANDEY:
SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation led by Secretary of Commerce and Industries of Nepal had a discussion with the Indian officials regarding the new trade pact with Nepal; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The discussions were inconclusive and are expected to be resumed at Kathmandu shortly.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: The Indian trade delegation had a discussion with their Nepalese counterparts from June 22 to July 3. May I know whether at the said talks both parties have expressed certain difficulties and if so, what are those difficulties regarding the agreement that took place in 1971 which is going to expire in 1976?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: As the talks are yet inconclu-

sive and the next meeting is going to be held in Kathmandu on 29th August 1976, any difficulties experienced in our previous talks are also inconclusive and it will serve no purpose when the next meeting is scheduled so shortly.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY *rose*

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Pandeyji, this is a delicate matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You take help from Mr. Banerjee.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What is the quantum of trade between India and Nepal so far as exports and imports are concerned?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In the year 1973-74 the exports from India to Nepal were Rs. 2889 lakhs. Imports from Nepal were Rs. 1299 lakhs and the balance of trade in favour of India was Rs. 1590 lakhs. In 1974-75 exports from India were Rs. 4240 lakhs and imports from Nepal were Rs. 1930 lakhs and the balance of trade in favour of India was Rs. 2310 lakhs.

MR. SPEAKER: No more question?

Next question—Shri Chandra Shekhar Singh—not here.

Shri Chandra Gowda.

International Cooperation to Check Smuggling

*66. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought any international co-operation to ensure complete check on smuggling into India from abroad, particularly of opium; and

(b) if so, the particulars regarding measures adopted by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is very little smuggling of opium from abroad into India except that some stray cases of opium smuggling from across the Indo-Pak and Indo-Nepal border have come to notice. The Government is, however, alert to the situation and has adopted various measures in this regard.

Besides, India is a contracting party to various International Conventions and treaties in the field of drug abuse control and suppression of illicit traffic. Indian representatives also regularly participate in the meetings organised by United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs, Interpol and Customs Co-operation Council where measures are considering for promotion of closer co-operation amongst Governments in the field of illicit traffic, particularly in drugs

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: While congratulating the Minister on the steps which he has taken in India, may I know, keeping in view the fact that about 13 Air India workers have been involved in the opium smuggling case and other international institutions have had a hand in it, how does the Government of India coordinate these international anti-smuggling activities? What type of relations has the Government of India with Interpol and the Customs Cooperation Council and how many Indians are working in these international institutions? Is the Government of India happy and satisfied with the way in which these organisations are functioning?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as cooperation in various international forums are concerned I have indicated in the text of my reply that we have representation in these organisations. It has been admitted that so far as production of opium is concerned and its utility under Government control is concerned, the steps taken have been appreciated even by

the United Nations. Regarding the incidents which the hon. Member has mentioned, I indicated to him that there are some stray incidents. But I want to emphasise that India is the only manufacturer of opium legally except Iran and some other countries. We are the largest producer and exporter so far as opium is concerned But to some extent other types of opium products in the form of hashish and marijuana are coming into the country and whenever such incidents come to our notice we take appropriate action. But so far as control of the drug and preventing abuse of the drug is concerned, we have already taken strong measures and these are continuing.

SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA: The Minister was good enough to admit that there is some smuggling of opium through Pakistan and Nepal. In view of the relaxed relations with Pakistan and an excellent relation with Nepal may I know whether the Government has made any negotiations for coordination with these countries to come to an understanding to put down this evil of opium smuggling activities?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: This exercise will be made when the discussion with Nepal takes place about which the Commerce Minister has already indicated in the House. We will have our own representation there. Closest cooperation between these countries is a very important point to be given due consideration. It is true that to some extent ganja is coming from Nepal. We have limited the use of hashish, marijuana etc. It is a fact that we have reduced the use of these types of articles as a result of which certain illegal trafficking is taking place through Indo-Nepal border. But we are alert on it and taking necessary steps.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: The Minister said that our country has the unique distinction of being the only country which is producing it legally.

Therefore, may I know whether the Ministry of Revenue and Banking is thinking in the direction of closing over except that limited quantity that is needed for hygienic and medicinal purposes and of stopping this Indian Alkaloids Ltd. which is one of our public sector concerns above 100 per cent production?

In view of the fact that international opinion is very much against us in respect of the smuggling and the export of opium and the alkaloids abroad, are you thinking of banning the production itself?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I do not agree with the hon. Member that international opinion is against us. On the other hand, the international opinion is in favour of India that they are strictly controlling it. In regard to the utility of it and of having the finished products, we are already having it in Ghazipur and the most sophisticated plant at Neemuch is also on the production.

Development of Beaches as Tourist Centres

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*67. SHRI VEKARIA:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the beaches in India that have been developed by the Central Government as tourist Centres,

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to develop beaches as tourist centres in Gujarat State; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Kovalam near Trivandrum is being developed as a beach resort. It is also proposed to develop beach tourism in Goa in the Central Sector, and some facilities have been provided at Mahabalipuram, also.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration at present to develop beaches in Gujarat in the Central Sector.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI VEKARIA: Sir, in regard to part (b) of my question the Minister said that there is no proposal under consideration. I would like to know from him whether Government of Gujarat has sent any proposal; if they have sent it, what are the reasons for not considering this proposal?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: The reason for not undertaking in Gujarat any sea beach resort is quite obvious. It is because we have already one or two big projects in hand and our resources are very limited. This is a new experiment which we have undertaken. Unless and until we are satisfied that the experiment is successful, we cannot undertake any other scheme.

SHRI VEKARIA: Sir, every year, we are getting a big flow of foreign tourists in our country and most of them prefer to go to sea beach than to any other place. So, looking to these things and to develop more tourism beach centres, I would like to know from him whether Government has proposed to develop more sea-beaches in the near future or in the next Five Year Plan or to provide funds in the next budget?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: We have Kovalam Beach. We have Mahabalipuram and Goa which are in the Central Sector for development. It all depends on whether the experiment is going to succeed or not. If that succeeds, if the scheme is profitable or popular, and once a proper assessment is made of the schemes; about their success etc., we would certainly develop more such projects.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, the Minister in his reply to part (a) of the question has not mentioned any sea beach in the eastern India. I want to mention here the Diga Beach in West Bengal. Recently a feature appeared in the Hindustan Standard Paper, day before yesterday that this is in a very precarious condition. West Bengal Government has not got sufficient funds to save this beach. So, I would like to know whether his Ministry has received any communication from West Bengal Government regarding the sanction of funds for the Diga Beach and whether Government has any proposal to take over and develop this beach and include it in the Central Scheme.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: This was a beach developed by West Bengal Government. It is quite possible that because of inadequacy of funds they have not been able to develop it fully. But, we have not received any proposal from West Bengal Government to come to their rescue or help. But, as regards the general question, this is not the only beach suitable for development. There are a number of other beaches all round the coast of India which are as beautiful, and as good as any other.

As far as possible, we would like to develop many of them. But, the difficulty with us is that we have got only very limited resources and we have to pick and choose. As and when funds are available, if the existing schemes succeed, we shall certainly take over some more schemes.

SHRIMATI MAYA RAY: Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether he knows the beach in 'Puri' in Orissa which is very well maintainable. Very little funds will be required from the Centre for there is already a South Eastern Railway hotel there. If that is subsidised, the whole place can be made more beautiful. That is a very famous beach in the eastern region. Tourist possibilities are not utilised to its optimum capacity, of that, I am sure.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: Yes, Sir. It is a very wellknown and

important beach. But, I have already expressed our inability and difficulty, that is that we have not got sufficient funds to take up all the beaches.

Seizure of cash during raid on a Scooter manufacturing firm

*68. SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a search in May, 1976 Rs. 52.50 lakhs were seized from a scooter manufacturing firm;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether forty-four bank lockers have been opened to know exactly the amounts, documents and jewellery thereof and the name of company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Search and seizure operations conducted by the Income-tax authorities in the Bajaj group of cases have resulted in the seizure of assets worth over Rs. 58.69 lakhs. The names of the companies, individuals and other persons covered together with details of seizures made are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11061/76]. One of the companies belonging to this group *viz.* M/s. Bajaj Auto *Ltd.*, Bombay is manufacturing scooters.

Cash, jewellery, fixed deposit receipts/ promissory notes of the value of Rs. 56,500/-, Rs. 6,16,074/- and Rs. 1,19,900/- respectively have been seized from the 42 lockers opened. These seizures form part of the total seizure of over Rs. 58.69 lakhs. The remaining two lockers are yet to be opened.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Sir, I would like to know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to a news item appearing in *Times of India* dated 27th May, 1976 wherein it has been said:

> "A large volume of incriminating books of accounts and other documents have also been recovered and seized by the search parties and are being scrutinised. The seized documents include numerous cheques signed in blank by various persons for allotment of scooters on priority basis in their names, a large number of blank stamp papers purchased in various years and a private pocket diary of the Director of a company containing code words about certain bank lockers, etc.
>
> One of the seized documents indicates payment of commisison of Rs. 1,25,000 to a party for securing export orders. It is stated that the said party is not assessed to tax and did not render any services for securing any export orders. The seized documents scrutinised so far, *prima facie*, indicate tax evasion and avoidance by this group of persons on a very large scale."

Now, this is the information which has been revealed and published in a daily newspaper. I would like to know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to this and what action has been taken in this respect so far?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, we have seen the newspaper item. We have seized a number of incriminating documents but you will appreciate it will take some time to examine these documents. The investigation is still in process. Two lockers are still to be opened as the owner of these lockers is not available in India. He is abroad. Till he comes back we cannot open the lockers. It will take some time to examine these documents also. When the matter is still under investigation it will not be possible to discuss the same in detail.

SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Sir, according to law 90 days period is enough to prosecute the persons against whom these seizures have taken place. May I know why so far

no action has been taken against these people. Further, Sir, out of 114 board of directors and executives only 63 searches have been made and others have been left so far. I want to know what action the Government proposes to take against these persons and also whether the Government will confiscate the properties under MISA of all these persons whose properties have been seized in this way?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, the statement which I have attached to the answer indicates that as many as 63 premises have been raided and the hon. Member will appreciate when a raid like this takes place it will take some time to arrive at a final decision.

Regarding confiscation of property, Parliament itself has passed a law and that law does not extend to these cases.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: While I congratulate the Minister and the Ministry on taking this bold action for making these searches, may I know from the hon. Minister how many days are still left for completing these 90 days so that action will be taken immediately against these persons?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD Ninety days in normal times but during emergency?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Yes, emergency is also there. But supposing 90 days have to pass, how many days are still left so that we can know that immediate action will be taken against these firms? Also may I know whether Government will also carry on these raids in other big business houses which have been left out so far?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: So far as the carrying on of raids and searches is concerned, it is a continuous process. Whenever we get information on tax evasion, irrespective of whether it is a big or small house, we carry on raids.

Regarding the time, I would request the hon. member to keep in mind that within 90 days we have to make a summary assessment. But a full assessment of cases of this type cannot be confined to a period of 90 days. It takes much more time.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: What time?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: That is difficult to indicate.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not in a position to say. What can we do?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: There is a specific question being repeated. Out of 119 directors the premises of only 63 have been searched. Why have the others been let off? Are they big enough, strong enough, powerful enough to elude search? What is the matter?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I can impress upon the hon. member that whenever we have information, on the basis of that, we do it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This is all connected with Bajaj.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: On the basis of the information received, we have taken action against all persons, against all premises

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Again the same story is being repeated.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: No, Sir. I am sorry I could not complete it We have taken action against all persons and against all premises on the basis of information received

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: We want a new story.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Against all persons, against all premises, wherever we have got information, we have taken action.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I must candidates during elections. It is said netted this Bajaj group who were supplying scooters and money to various candidates during the elections. It is said that examination of the seized documents so far has revealed to *prima facie* case of tax evasion and avoidance of tax on a very large scale by this group of persons. Still two lockers are to be opened. I wish him all success. But I want to know whether these seized documents or investigations reveal that a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was paid to a candidate in Rae Bareli in fighting election against the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi That is number one. Secondly, I want to know whether scooters were supplied there, whether it is in his knowledge that scooters were supplied to a particular candidates Are these facts or not, whether scooters were supplied and money was actually flown there? The Prime Minister was blamed during the elections for having amassed wealth. The time has now come when there should be a proper scrutiny of whether this Bajaj group of industries did supply Rs. 1,20,000 in cash and scooters to a particular candidate. Are these facts revealed in the documents?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We have got some information, but, as I have already mentioned to the hon. member, it will require some time to examine it in detail.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE I am levelling this charge .

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD Let him say whether the information that Rs. 1,20,000 was paid is correct or not.

MR. SPEAKER He said he has some information.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD On this particular case. He should say yes or no. Rs. 1,20,000 have been paid. We know it. Let Government say whether they know it.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already mentioned that we have some information.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: This particular information?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes. Why should I hide it?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Rs. 1,20,000 and scooters also. But how many scooters were supplied? Nobody gives me a scooter. This particular candidate was given so many scooters.

श्री राम अवतार शास्त्री : ठीक से जवाब नहीं देंगे तो कैसे काम चलेगा ? इनको छिपाना नहीं चाहिये ।

MR. SPEAKER: What is unsaid is more important. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I agree with you that what is not being said is more important than what is being said. As a side issue to this, may I know whether the Minister has made any scrutiny of the amount of investments or loans which public financial institutions have made in or given to, these concerns which figure in this list, because in the end we may find that quite a substantial portion of public funds have also gone down the drain and will not be recoverable? Have Government any information on this whether they have been taking loans from, or getting investments in their equity by, our public financial institutions, and if so, to what extent?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I do not know how this question arises out of this. They have a large number of industrial concerns and some of them might have got funds from public financial institutions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I refer to concerns mentioned in the list.

MR. SPEAKER: You can take it as a suggestion and look into that.

Recommendations of National Savings Advisory Committee regarding Low Cost Housing and Insurance cover for Employees

*69. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of National Savings Advisory Committee

on labour and industry regarding provision of low-cost housing and insurance cover linked with employees' pay rolls;

(b) whether the recommendations have been examined and any phased programme drawn up for implementation of the Scheme;

(c) the number of people in the organised as well as private sector likely to be covered under this scheme and at what cost; and

(d) special incentives, if any, conceived to give a boost to low cost housing through savings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) to (d). The Government have not so far received the Report of the Sub Committee on Industry and Labour of the National Savings Central Advisory Board giving their suggestions for stimulating savings among salary and wage earners.

SHRI DHAMANKAR: My question relates to recommendations of the National Savings Advisory Committee on low-cost housing and insurance cover while the Minister's reply refers to suggestions for stimulating savings among salary and wage earners. There is some discrepancy in this At the Fourth meeting of the sub-committee on labour and industry held in June in Bombay the Chairman of the Committee Ghorpade, the Finance Minister of Karnataka said that some proposals had been finalised and sent to government. It seems they have not reached here. He has painted a rosy picture about low cost housing, a house with 200 sq. feet plinth area at Rs. 2000. I should like to know whether the Government had stipulated any time-limit for submission of the report? When would the report be received at government level and when would action be taken on that?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: This specific question is about recommendations of the National Savings Advisory Committee on labour and industry and Mr. Ghorpade had initiated the discussion and some members expressed some views. This was only an interim report and it has gone back to Mr. Ghorpade and the committee are considering it; final report will be presented by them. It has not come to the government so far; therefore the question of any time-limit does not arise.

Increase in Foreign Exchange Remittances from Abroad

*70. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a pick up in foreign exchange remittances by Indians living abroad since the announcement of many concessions in this respect;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) to what extent such remittances are expected to strengthen the country's foreign exchange holdings at the end of the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Government announced a number of concessions in November, 1975. The gross monthly non-export receipts which were Rs. 89.96 crores at the time of the introduction of scheme, viz. November 1975 have now increased to Rs. 143.45 crores in June, 1976 according to the tentative figures furnished by the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) No precise projection can be made in this regard at present.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: It is a matter of great satisfaction that our foreign exchange reserves stand at about Rs. 2000 crores, the highest ever, and are likely to increase further on account of monthly remittances. What

is the response to the proposal for setting up industries in this country by our countrymen living abroad as per concessions announced by the ministry for this purpose? Has any suggestion been received to modify or enlarge the concessions for setting up industries?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: As far as industries are concerned, the hon. Member should have put the question to the Industries Minister who would be having figures. With regard to further concessions, it depends upon the response; if there are any further obstacles in the way, we would continually review the situation and if some improvements are necessary then certainly we would not hesitate to make those improvements.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Every month about Rs. 100—120 crores are received as remittance from our countrymen abroad. May I know how much is deposited under the system of depositing in banks in foreign currency and what is the amount received so far as deposits under that scheme?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: There are two accounts. One is the rupee account; the other is a new account facility which was offered to them to have deposits in dollars or in sterling. As far rupee accounts, it has now reached, as on 31-3-76, Rs. 63.93 crores In December, 1974, it was only Rs. 28.00 crores. When we announced this new scheme for depositing in foreign exchange, there was an apprehension expressed that perhaps these rupee fund deposits might get converted into foreign exchange deposits. Fortunately, it has not happened. The rupee is strong enough now, attractive enough now. That is why the rupee account itself has gone up to Rs. 63.93 crores. As for the deposits in foreign currency, as far as dollar is concerned, upto July 1976, $ 23,224,000 have been deposited in this account and in sterling, the deposit is 1,114,000. In terms of rupees, it comes to roughly Rs. 25.00 crores.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I want to know whether the Government has made any analysis in regard to the remittances of money by the lower income group living abroad. Air flights from Dubai to Madras had to be cancelled due to lack of passengers. It is because there was a lot of harassment at the Madras Customs Office. Whether the remittances of money by the Indians abroad are more from the lower income group or from higher income-group and whether the concessions declared at present are helpful to the higher income-group or the lower income group? Whether Government are giving more concessions and incentives to the lower income group for more remittances?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I do not have the analysis income-wise. Perhaps it is too early to make an analysis and it will be a little difficult also. As far as lower income groups are concerned, if there are any difficulties, I am prepared to look into them.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: In view of the fact that in Singapore and Malaysia there are many people—as Mr. Ravi has put it—who are prepared to send money, whether Government has tried to contact those people? There are smaller income groups who are not aware of this fact and some of the banks who have got their deposits are willing to take necessary steps in the matter. But our missions in those countries are not helpful at all. Therefore, may I ask the Hon. Minister to find out the possibility by sending a representative from the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, to Singapore and Malaysia in order to contact the lower income-groups and also take steps to help those people?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: My colleague, Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, visited these areas. My lady colleague visited these areas. Our Embassies are doing good work in publicizing these things in those areas like Malaysia and Singapore. In addition, we have our banks also and our Insurance companies are also operating there. Therefore, wide publicity is being given and we are seeing the results of that.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Whether attention of the Minister is drawn to the news which appeared in the press that because of the under-invoicing and over-invoicing, certain accounts were found in foreign countries where foreign exchange is illegally deposited by the Indian exporters. If it is so, what are the details thereof?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: But it does not arise out of this.

Export of Handloom Products

*72. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the performances by the States in the handloom sector in implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme;

(b) whether export of handloom products has increased during the Emergency; and

(c) if so, the extent of the increase?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH). (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The two important programmes undertaken for handloom development under the 20-Point Economic Programme are setting up of intensive development and export production projects. So far 17 intensive development and 19 export production projects have been sanctioned for implementation in all the States and Union Territories. These projects have been sanctioned only recently. Some projects have been inaugurated and it is expected the other projects will be commissioned shortly. In addition to the intensive development and export production projects, schemes to achieve the following objectives are proposed to be undertaken:

(1) Strengthening of apex Societies and handloom development Corporations; and

(2) extension of cooperative coverage; and

(3) provision of processing facilities in non-project areas.

State Governments have been requested to draw up suitable schemes to achieve the above objectives. Some of the State Governments have already sent their schemes and they are under scrutiny. The State Governments have taken or are taking vigorous steps for the implementation of the various handloom development schemes under the 20-Point Economic Programme.

2. The exports of handloom goods have considerably increased during the period of emergency. Exports of handloom goods during the period 1st July 1975 to 30th June 1976 are Rs. 211.38 crores against the exports of Rs. 113.44 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: The statement says that so far 17 intensive development and 19 export production projects have been sanctioned. May I know whether these projects have been drawn up in consultation with the States, in view of the fact that different States carry on trade in their unique way? May I know whether these projects are purely central? May I know what is the financial involvement and whether all the States will be getting the benefit of these projects?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The schemes have been formulated in consultation with the representatives of State Governments Regarding financial involvement, the outlay for intensive development projects is Rs. 5 crores, out of which Rs. 1.85 crores will be financed by the Central Government. For the export-oriented projects, the total outlay will be about Rs. 1 crore out of which Rs. 40 lakhs will be financed by the

Central Government. It is our objective that the coverage should be all over the country.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: In the statement, mention has been made of the increase in the volume of exports This is very encouraging and I congratulate the Ministry on this account. May I know whether the issue of export will be related to the production inside the country, because the volume of export very much depends on the nature of production and streamlining of production in different States. The particular steps taken by the government in this connection may kindly be made known.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Obviously exports are based on the production in the country. To match the exports to the needs of foreign markets, export-oriented projects are being formulated, in which the design input, raw material input and marketing facilities will be provided, so that the products find a place in the external market.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the good export potential for handloom products, may I know whether the amounts you have earmarked for your schemes are adequate? They appear to be too low What is the demand that you visualise for the handloom garments in the European and American markets and what steps are being taken to see that these garments are produced on that scale As you know the demand is seasonal and it is for millions of pieces and you are not able to manufacture them according to that particular quality and size How are you going to coordinate it? Is any effort being made to catch on the foreign market by some systematic scheme?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The allotments are not inadequate. In this very financial year, about Rs. 10 crores and odd are being earmarked by the Central Government and an equivalent amount by the State Governments. In the coming two years, the Central Government is going to raise it to Rs. 15 crores. From financial institutions money will be flowing. The total outlay in 5 years will be of the order of Rs. 300 crores. For the present requirement, we have assessed the amount. It will be very encouraging if we need more. Last year the export was to the tune of Rs. 185 crores. This year the target is Rs. 139 crores and we hope to achieve it.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade with foreign countries

*63 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of our trade with USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, GDR and People's Republic of China; and

(b) the efforts made to improve trade with these countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) The volume of India's trade with USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland and GDR for the last three years is indicated below.

(In Rs. crores)

Country	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1. USSR	540	830	708
2. Hungary	35	41	38
3. Czechoslovakia	70	93	86
4. Rumania	29	55	87
5. Poland	97	171	158
6. G.D.R.	48	69	59

There has been no trade between India and People's Republic of China during this period.

(b) Efforts made to improve trade with the East European countries and USSR include the following:—

(i) Preparation of long-term and annual trade protocols specifying the quantity and value of goods to be exchanged between India and each of the East European countries; this helps in increasing the volume of trade as well as increasing the range of commodities.

(ii) Participation in international trade fairs and exhibitions and holding special commodity exhibitions with a view to introducing new non-traditional, manufactured and consumer goods in the East European markets.

(iii) Sponsoring visits of businessmen and sales-cum-study teams to East European countries for promoting contacts between the buyers and sellers.

(iv) Inviting buying delegations to India.

(v) Encouraging market surveys of East European Countries by Export Promotion Councils/ Specialised bodies like the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade etc.

(vi) Proposals for Production Co-operation and joint ventures in third countries are being explored to improve the quality and level of trade.

(vii) Periodical review meetings are held with the Trade Representatives of East Eropean countries stationed in India and also with the various Export Promotional Councils to remove the bottle-necks in the smooth implementation of trade protocols.

Withdrawal of credit facilities to Tax Evaders

*65. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state whether Government have taken a decision that tax evaders will not be given credit facilities of more than Rs. 1 lakh by any scheduled bank for three years after conviction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): The Government have decided that a person who is found guilty of concealment of income or wealth or is convicted for tax fraud by a Court on prosecution launched by the Income-tax Department, will not be given credit facility exceeding Rs. one lakh by any Scheduled Bank for a period of three years.

Financial Assistance from Federal Republic of Germany for Tawa Project

*73. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount agreed to be given by Federal Republic of Germany for Tawa Project as donation, loan or grant;

(b) the period in which the same has to be used; and

(c) the purposes for which it is to be used?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Federal Republic of Germany have pledged an amount of DM 62 million equivalent to approximately Rs. 22 06 crores for the Tawa Project during the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77. Out of the total assistance, an amount of DM 45 million will be extended as loan and the balance DM 17 million as grant.

(b) and (c). The aid is expected to be utilised by the end of the Fifth Five Year Plan for financing costs in respect of land development, drainage, road construction, marketing and warehousing, training of personnel and advisory services in the Project area.

Advances to Weaker Sections of Society

*75. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the procedure for giving advances to weaker sections of society is being simplified; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have issued instructions to commercial banks to simplify and rationalise their lending procedures, particularly in respect of financial assistance to priority sector and banks are implementing these instructions. Banks have already introduced simplified application forms in respect of advances to agriculture and small scale industries etc. in regional languages. Assistance is also provided to such borrowers for filling up application forms and submission of required data wherever necessary. Adequate powers have been delegated to the Branch Managers so that a major portion of the loans to borrowers is promptly sanctioned at branch level itself.

Export of Indian Cotton Textiles

*76. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of Indian Cotton Textiles have dropped in the first six months of 1976; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Funds required for Modernisation and Rehabilitation of Traditional Industries

*77. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has estimated that about Rs. 1340 crores will be needed for the modernisation and rehabilitation of some traditional industries in the country;

(b) whether Government are likely to release a part of funds from deposits with Industrial Development Bank of India for the corporate sector for this purpose; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Modernisation of machinery and replacement of obsolete machinery are ordinarily taken care of by the industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) both through direct assistance to industry and through its Bill Rediscounting Scheme. The amount of assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the IDBI and other public financial institutions have been increasing from year to year. During the financial year 1976-77 in order to further strengthen the resources position of the IDBI Government have decided to permit industries to deposit the surcharge on income tax with the IDBI. It is expected that

Rs. 50 crores would accrue during the financial year to the IDBI in the form of deposits, keeping in view the estimates made by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Government have decided to keep under continuous review the resource position of the IDBI with a view to ensuring that constraint of resources does not impede modernisation. A scheme has already been prepared by the IDBI for modernisation of sugar, cement and certain engineering industries. A seperate announcement in respect of jute and cotton textiles will follow.

Reorientation of Lead Bank Scheme

*78. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether banks have been directed to reorient their lead bank scheme; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed reorientation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have advised the banks to lay emphasis on securing more effective implementation of the Lead Bank Scheme through formulation of bankable schemes and their joint implementation by the commercial banks and other financial institutions, improved working of the District Consultative Committees, conformity in the provision of credit by different banks under the same scheme, coordination between cooperative and commercial banking structure, training and reorientation of staff of both the banks and the Government agencies etc.

Take-Over of Jute Mills

*79. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to take over inefficiently run jute mills;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment about the number of such jute mills in the country; and

(c) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). Government have taken over the management of National Co. Situation is monitored by Government from time to time and appropriate action is taken on the merits of each case.

Joint Ventures Abroad

*80. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any important departure in its scheme relating to the establishment of joint ventures abroad; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Selection of Short Haul Jet

459. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision on the selection of short haul Jet has been

taken to replace the out-dated planes; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines are presently evaluating different types of short haul jet aircraft which could be added to their fleet. The Corporation expect to place the results of their evaluation before their Board of Directors for consideration shortly.

मध्य प्रदेश में अधिक स्थानों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास

460. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में कुछ अधिक स्थानों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के नाम क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में खजुराहो, कान्हा राष्ट्रीय पार्क तथा भोपाल में पर्यटक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था, सुधार तथा वृद्धि करने का कार्य जारी रहेगा । पांचवी योजना के शेष वर्षों के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में अन्य किन्ही स्थानों पर पर्यटक सुविधाओं का विकास करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

Garment Export

461. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'garment-export' is losing its ground in the international market due to some obstructions created by U.S.A. and U.K.; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard to check this and to further accelerate the garment export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PARTAP SINGH):

(a) Garment exports from the country have shown steady increase during the last few years, although problems relating to access to markets in countries—like U.S.A. and U.K. are being faced.

(b) The problems in this regard are sorted out through mutual consultations. Besides this, various export promotion measures like compensatory support, liberal policy on replenishment licences and encouragement of new export oriented units are being implemented.

Shortage of Cotton

462. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a serious cotton shortage is expected during the current year;

(b) if so, the estimated requirements and indigenous availability of cotton for the current year, and

(c) how the shortage is proposed to be met?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Since complete figures of arrivals of cotton of the current cotton season are not available, it is not

possible to accurately anticipate the extent of shortfal between demand and availability of domestic cotton. In any case, there is an immediate programme for the import of 2 lakh bales of cotton and, on the basis of total availability, no shortage of cotton can be apprehended.

Concessions to Companies Despite High Profits

463. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a Reserve Bank study of the operation of 375 selected non-Government and non-financial companies over a period of one year, profits after tax were 44.2 per cent in 1974-75 as against 14.6 per cent in 1973-74 and at the other and the share of remuneration to its employeees had fallen from 15 per cent in 1973-74 to 14.2 per cent in 1974-75.

(b) if so, the reasons for granting to industry and trade a string of concessions since the emergency; and

(c) whether his Ministry proposes to reverse the present calculation while making economic policies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Reserve Bank of India in its Bulletin of January, 1976 has published a study on Finances of Large Public Limited Companies—1974-75. The study is based on annual accounts closed during April, 1974 to March, 1975 of 375 non-Government, non-Financial public limited companies each with a paid-up capital of Rs. one crore and above.

In this study the share of remuneration of employees has been related to the value of production In the case of the 375 companies this has worked out to 14.2 per cent in 1974-75 as compared to 15.0 per cent in 1973-74. The study has also given the profits after tax of these companies and their growth rate in 1974-75. The growth rate works out to 44.5 per cent in 1974-75 as compared with 14.6 per cent in 1973-74. This growth rate has been worked out by taking the preceding years profits after tax of these companies are the base. The Hon'ble Member's comparison of the remuneration to employees and the growth rate of profits after tax is related to different base figures. If any comparison is to be made it should be related to the same base. If profits are worked out as a percentage of value of production, as has been done in the case of remuneration to employees in the above mentioned study, the profits after tax as a percentage of value of production work out to 5.1 per cent in 1974-75 compared to 4.6 per cent in 1973-74.

(b) (i) At the outset a further clarification has to be given.

The concessions given, specially in the Budget for 1976-77 were based upon conditions as they were then prevailing, and as the likely anticipation during the current financial year. The Reserve Bank study relates to companies' accounts for the 12 months, ending sometimes in either 1974-75 or 1973-74—and therefore to a much earlier period.

(ii) The main concession in the sphere of Direct Taxes have been given with a view to provide necessary stimulus for investment and growth, particularly in selected priority industries.

(iii) Indirect tax concessions are generally granted after taking into account all considerations relevant to the industry concerned with no particular company in view. To illustrate in the 1976-77 Budget the duty reliefs were provided with a view to encourage higher production and to improve off-take of accumulated stocks by stimulating demand. Duty reliefs

were also given to a number of common consumer items. In certain cases reliefs were given as an export promotion measure.

(c) In view of the position stated above, the question does not arise.

Opening of a Branch of United Bank of India at Mehatpur (Himachal Pradesh).

464. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Bank of India has been given a licence to open a branch at Mehatpur in Una District of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, when the branch is likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE$): (a) Reserve Bank of India have reported that United Bank of India has not so far approached them for issue of a licence for opening a branch at Mehatpur in Una District, Himachal Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

राष्ट्रीयकृत कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा निर्मित एक ही किस्म के कपड़े के मूल्यों में समानता

465. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में अलग-अलग राष्ट्रीयकृत कपड़ा मिलों द्वारा निर्मित एक जैसे अलग-अलग किस्मों के कपड़ों के मूल्यों में कोई समानता नहीं है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने कंट्रोल के अलग-अलग किस्मों के एक जैसे कपड़े के समान मूल्य निर्धारित करने की कोई नीति बनाई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) जी हां। इसके कारण ये हैं : स्थानीय बाजारों में चल रही बाजारों में भिन्नता, विभिन्न मिलों की ख्याति में अन्तर तथा उनके उत्पादों की फिनिश में अन्तर और उत्पादन लागत।

(ख) कम से कम राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के एक ही अनुषंगी के अधीन मिलों की दरों तथा किस्मों का मानकीकरण करने के लिये प्रयास किया जा रहा है ।

अल्कालाइड कारखाना, नीमच

466. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :** क्या राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अल्कालाइड कारखाना, नीमच (मध्य प्रदेश) पर कुल कितनी धन राशि खर्च की गई ,

(ख) उसका अनुमानित वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना होगा ; और

(ग) प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होने की संभावना है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) अल्कालायड परियोजना, नीमच पर 2,34,18,000 रु० के कुल अनुमानित व्यय में से 31 जुलाई, 1976 तक 1,98,15,413 रु० का व्यय हो चुका है ।

(ख) कारखाने में एक पारी में, परिष्कृत अल्कालायडों तथा उनके लवणों का अनुमानित वार्षिक उत्पादन निम्नानुसार है :—

कोडीन फास्फेट	4860 कि० ग्रा०
कोडीन बी०पी०	1000 कि० ग्रा०
नार्कोटीन	2400 कि० ग्रा०
मार्फीन हाईड्रोक्लोराइड	225 कि० ग्रा०
मार्फीन सल्फेट	225 कि०ग्रा०
जोड	8710 कि० ग्रा०

(ग) एल्कालायड सयत्र, नीमच में एक पारी में उत्पादित एल्कालायडों तथा उनके परिष्कृत लवणों की खपत अधिकांशत भारत में ही, औषध-निर्माण उद्योग की माग को पूरा करने में हो जाएगी और निर्यात के लिए केवल थोड़ी सी मात्रा ही उपलब्ध होने की सभावना है, जिससे लगभग 18 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सकती है । लेकिन, जब सयत्र दो पारियों में चलेगा और यदि देश के अन्दर माग नहीं बढती है, तो दूसरी पारी में उत्पादित माल निर्यात के लिए उपलब्ध होगा और उससे लगभग 274 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होने का अनुमान है ।

Steps to Check Tax Evasion

467. SHRI P. M MEHTA: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether after giving ample opportunities to tax evaders Government propose to take tough line now;

(b) whether in States like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Income Tax Department has not conducted sufficient raids to apprehend tax evaders;

(c) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(d) what action Government are taking against those who have not so far paid the full taxes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Actions against tax evaders are continuing and various administrative and legislative measures are being taken to prevent tax evasion.

(b) and (c). The number of searches conducted by the Income-tax authorities in the charges of Commissioners of Income-tax, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu during the period April to July 1976 is about five times the number of such operations carried out during the corresponding period last year.

The tempo of search and seizure operations has been stepped up all over the country.

(d) Survey is being made to discover persons who have taxable income/wealth but are not assessed to tax. The cases of the existing assessees are being scrutinised as considered necessary; actions to levy penalty and launch prosecution are being taken wherever warranted.

कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान तथा मांडू (धार) को विमान सेवा मार्ग से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव

468. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान तथा मांडू (धार) को विमान सेवा मार्ग से जोड़ने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान तथा खजुराहो (धार) को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है, हालांकि यह मामला एक मीटिंग में उठाया गया था।

इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की जबलपुर को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने की योजना जिससे कान्हा राष्ट्रीय उद्यान जाने वाले यात्रियों के लिए विमान व्यवस्था हो जाती, विमान बेड़े की तंग स्थिति तथा विमानन ईंधन के मूल्य में अत्यधिक वृद्धि होने के कारण उत्पन्न स्थिति के परिणामस्वरूप चरितार्थ नहीं हो सकी। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का फिलहाल इस प्रश्न में निर्दिष्ट दोनों स्थानों के लिए सेवा परिचालित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। इंडियन एयरलाइन्स द्वारा परिचालित विमानों के लिए इन स्थानों पर उपयुक्त अवतरण सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। नागर विमानन के महानिदेशक ने दिल्ली/इलाहाबाद/जबलपुर मार्ग निजी परिचालकों को आफर किया था परन्तु उनके आवेदन-पत्रों को उनके पास उपयुक्त प्रकार के विमान तथा उपकरण न होने के कारण स्वीकार नहीं किया जा सका।

Opening of Retail Shops of Controlled Cloth in Maharashtra

469. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has decided to open retail shops all over the country with a view to ensuring supply of cloth at cheaper rates to weaker sections of rural community;

(b) if so, the centres selected in Maharashtra State for the purpose;

(c) whether Government propose to open such retail outlets at Akola and Khamgaon centres in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, when the decision in the matter will be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). In pursuance of its decision to undertake direct marketing of the products of its mills, the NTC has decided to open its own retail outlets, besides organising the sales of the products through associate outlets, to the maximum extent possible. There are already 68 retail outlets being operated by the Subsidiaries of the NTC at different places including Akola and Khamgaon in Maharashtra. The NTC proposes to open direct retail outlets at Bombay, Nagpur, Nasik, Sholapur and Pune.

Calicut Airport

470. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for an airport at Calicut in Kerala is still under the consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, when a final decision is expected to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The project for the construction of an aerodrome at Calicut was included in the

draft Fifth Five Year Plan. However, due to increase in the cost of operation consequent on hike in prices of aviation fuel and also their tight fleet position, Indian Airlines had to review their plans and found themselves unable to operate to Calicut in the Fifth Plan period. The project had, therefore, to be postponed. It is proposed to review the proposal again subject to availability of resources.

Airport at Madras

471. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project to build a new international airport at Madras has been abandoned; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) In the Fifth Five Year Plan there is no scheme for a new international airport at Madras However, major portion of modifications to the existing terminal building have been completed, and work for augmentation of apron space for operation of wide bodied aircraft and addition of a cargo complex is in progress These will improve the traffic handling capacity at Madras airport.

Remittances by Foreign Companies

473 SHRI R N BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the rate of remittance to foreign countries by the foreign companies in India during the last two years:

(b) the names and the amounts remitted by the first 10 such companies with their capital investment in the country; and

(c) how much of the profit by such companies are now being ploughed back in India in the same enterprise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The information required will be collected to the extent feasible and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Raw Materials given to Drug Firms through S.T.C.

474. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many drug firms have been given raw materials through State Trading Corporation on high-seas during the last three years, with broad details of firms and transactions entered into on high-sea basis;

(b) how many drug manufacturing firms have been refused raw materials on high-sea basis with particulars regarding names, articles and reasons for refusal by State Trading Corporation; and

(c) the basis on which State Trading Corporation exercise their judgement for giving raw materials on high-sea basis?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report of Sitaramaya Committee on Leather Industry

475. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sitaramaya Committee Report on Leather Industry in India has been considered and implemented?

(b) whether Government have restricted export of semi-finished leather goods;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) steps taken to meet the anticipated shortfall in export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The recommendations in the report have been considered and implemented wherever possible.

(b) to (d). Government have placed restrictions on the export of semi finished hides and skins, which constitute the bulk of our leather exports at present, in order to encourage export of finished leather and leather manufactures including footwear. Export of finished items is encouraged in the interest of higher exchange earnings. Government have also granted certain incentives in this regard.

No shortfall is expected on account of this policy.

Loss in production in Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala

476. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total loss in production in public sector undertakings in Kerala due to recent power cuts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The Central Government Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala suffered a total loss of Rs. 2.16 crores in production due to the recent power cuts imposed by the Kerala State Electricity Board.

Export of Coal during 1976-77

477. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the target fixed for export of coal during 1976-77?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The target for export of coal during 1976-77 has yet to be finalised.

Financial Assistance to Small Farmers and Artisans by Banks in Karnataka

478. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small farmers and artisans financed by Banks in Karnataka State after June, 1975; and

(b) the steps taken by Banks to help small farmers in the State after the abolition of Bonded Labour system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). In the context of the implementation of the 20-Point Economic Programme which, *inter alia*, seeks to ameliorate the miseries of the weaker sections of the community and accelerate the process of development in the rural areas, all the public sector banks have been advised to evolve schemes for providing finance to small and marginal farmers and landless labourers alotted land, particularly those released from bondage, in order to identify rehabiitation possibilities, and other weaker sections so as to enable them to take up productive activities allied to agriculture. The banks have reported that specific schemes to assist Adivasis, Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labour and landless labourers pursuing subsidiary occupations, minor irrigation projects for small and marginal farmers etc. have been formulated and are under implementation. Some banks have also formulated schemes for providing consumption finance on a modest scale to cover the credit needs of their farmer-brrowers for meeting expenditure on illness of family members and education of

their children. The public sector banks are now attempting an overall quantitative and qualitative assessment of the work done by them in assisting this Programme.

Rise in Wholesale Price Index

479. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHR Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise rise registered in the indices of wholesale prices of commodities from January to July, 1976;

(b) the causes of the rise assessed by Government; and

(c) measures now taken by Government to arrest this rising trend of prices over and above the anti-inflationary steps already taken since 1974?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The variations in the Wholesale Price Index (1961-62=100) since January 1976, have been as follows:—

	Index (Last week of the month)	*Percentage change* (Over previous month)
December 1975	291·1	
January 1976	289·5	—0·5
February 1976	284·3	—1·8
March 1976	282·9	—0·5
April 1976	290·5	+ 2·7
May 1976	292·7	+0·8
June 1976	301·8	+ 3·1
July 1976	206·8	+1·7

(b) and (c). The rising tendency noticeable since April, 1976 is attributable partly to adverse weather conditions which prevailed for a short period, leading to speculative and hoarding activities and partly to seasonal pressures as in the case of edible oils, oilseeds and fruits and vegetables. A number of measures have been taken to check the price rise. These include intensification of drive against speculators and hoarders, stepping up of minimum margins on bank advances against oilseeds/vegetable oils and cotton, augmenting availability through additional imports of edible oils, raw cotton, synthetic fibres and larger 'releases' of sugar. These measures combined with those already in force and aided by the onset of monsoon from mid-July have produced a sobering effect on the price situation. In reversal of the earlier uptrend, the wholesale price index has dropped successively in three weeks ended July 31, 1976, the fall aggregating to 1.9 per cent.

Evasion of Taxes by a Firm Engaged in Manufacturing and Sale of Velvet

480. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income Tax Authorities have detected tax evasion on a large scale during raids on residential and factory premises of a family concern in Bombay engaged in the manufacture, Sale and Export of Velvet;

(b) whether the family had invested money in a grape garden in Hyderabad and the intention was to convert black money into white and to show earnings as agricultural income;

(c) whether the concern was alleged to be functioning under 18 different names while only 8 used to pay income tax; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the raids and actions taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The Income-tax authorities at Bombay have conducted search and seizure operations at the office and factory premises of a concern which manufactures, sells and exports velvet cloth as also at the residential premises of its partners.

Some foreign currency, 23 gold sovereigns and one gold biscuit of 10 tolas, besides books of accounts/documents, have been seized.

It is found that the family members of this group are carrying on business in eighteen different names only three being so far known to be assessed to income-tax.

The group has substantial investments in a grape garden at Hyderabad.

The question of tax-evasion involved, including the extent, if any, to which the grape garden has been utilised to convert black money into white, is under investigation.

Nationalisation of Tea Gardens

481. SHRI DINEN JOARDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted detailed study about the "sick tea gardens";

(b) whether Government are considering to nationalise all the tea gardens including sick tea gardens; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee set up to examine the implications of the recommendations made by the Task Force on Tea Industry on the question of take over of the sick tea gardens carried out a detailed study of some such gardens in Assam & West Bengal.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Bank Loans to Entrepreneurs in Backward Districts of Assam

482. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lead banks have issued loans to the entrepreneurs in the backward Districts of Assam, as have been listed by the Planning Commission, at a reduced rate of interest;

(b) if so, the usual rate of interest and the reduced rate being charged; and

(c) the number of persons who have so far been benefited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). District-wise available data on the outstanding advances of lead banks and other commercial banks in the State of Assam as on 26-12-75 is set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11062/76].

The rates of interest charged by lead banks vary from 10 per cent to 16 percent depending upon the quantum of advance, category of borrowers, type of advance etc. Loans upto Rs. 2 lakhs to small scale industries covered under Credit Guarantee Scheme are exempted from the stipulation of minimum lending rate of 12.5 per cent. Loans under DRI Scheme are given at 4 per cent rate of interest.

Opening of A Local Head Office of S.B.I. in Bangalore

483. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for opening a local head office of State Bank of India in Bangalore;

(b) whether there is a local head office of the bank in Hyderabad; and

(c) whether the State Bank of India has a number of branches in Karnataka and the small customers in these branches do not get justice from the Madras local head office of the bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) As on 31st December, 1975, the State Bank of India had 110 branches in the State of Karnataka. The State Bank has reported that the needs of the people of Karnataka are looked after satisfactorily by its regional Office at Bangalore working under the charge of a Chief Regional Manager with adequate discretionary powers.

Beef Served in I.T.D.C. Hotels

484. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether beef is served in hotels run by India Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, which are those hotels; and

(c) whether this practice has caused anxiety among vegetarian boarders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). Preparations made of buffalo meat are served in the following India Tourism Development Corporation hotels, on demand:—

(1) Akbar Hotel, New Delhi.

(2) Qutab Hotel, New Delhi.

(3) Hotel Ashoka, Bangalore.

(4) Airport Hotel, Calcutta.

(5) Kovalam Hotel, Kovalam.

(6) Varanasi Hotel, Varanasi.

(7) Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore.

(c) No, Sir.

Demand of Indian Handloom Fabrics in World Markets

485. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand in the world markets for Indian handlooms fabrics or the winter garments or other attractive garments which are being used in spring and summer; and

(b) if so, the names of such garments and the States which are exporting fabrics to the Western countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir. There is good demand for Indian Handloom fabrics and garments, particularly garments for summer.

(b) Shirts and Blouses for summer are the main items of garments exported. The important States which are manufacturing handloom fabrics for exports are Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. The actual exports of fabrics are from port towns like Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay where there is concentration of exporters.

Calicut Aerodrome

486. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received any representation from the M.Ps. from Kerala requesting for early commencement of the construction of Calicut aerodrome near Karipur;

(b) whether there is any delay in taking up the construction work of the aerodrome; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the memorandum given by the M.Ps.?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The project for the construction of an aerodrome at Calicut was included in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan. However, due to increase in the cost of operations consequent on hike in price of aviation fuel and also their tight fleet position, Indian Airlines had to review their plans and found themselves unable to operate to Calicut m the Fifth Plan period. The project had, therefore, to be postponed. It is proposed to review the proposal again subject to availability of resources.

Accumulation of Unsold Controlled Cloth

487. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is still an accumulation of unsold stock of controlled cloth with the textile mills;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have allowed the textile mills to sell freely the accumulated stock of controlled cloth; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). The monthly lifting of controlled cloth declined from the normal level of over 35,000 bales in the month of January to 29,678 bales in the month of February, to 24,781 bales in the month of March and to an abnormal level of 19,190 bales in April 1976. The shortfall in the monthly liftings resulted in an abnormal accumulation of controlled cloth. In order that controlled cloth did not remain stuck with the mills but moved to the consumer, Government took the decision to open alternative distributive outlets other than through cooperatives, but providing for safeguards against controlled cloth falling into the hands of processors, wholesalers, middlemen for commercial purposes. Care was taken to see that as a result of such sales shortages did not develop for distribution through the normal channels. The decisions are as follows:—

(i) Mills which were, as at the end of May 1976, carrying stocks of controlled cloth equal to one month's production obligation or more, alone were eligible for alternative methods of sales.

(ii) Stocks of controlled cloth packed upto the end of April 1976 in respect of which Release Orders had been issued by the Textile Commissioner, but were not covered by the despatch instructions by the National Cooperative Consumers Federation, were allowed for sale other than through cooperatives.

(iii) Sales thus allowed were at statutorily fixed prices and through approved wholesalers who were required to maintain accounts about the subsequent movements of controlled cloth.

Financial Help to Jute Mills from R.B.I.

488. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether jute mills have refused to avail of financial help from Reserve Bank of India for modernisation; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Indian Jute Mills Association has denied having refused any offer of financial help by the Reserve Bank of India for modernisation.

Detention Orders against Smugglers in Maharashtra

489 SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state

(a) the number of detention orders relating to smugglers issued by Maharashtra Government and the Central Government so far after the proclamation of emergency;

(b) number of those detained in jails in Bombay city;

(c) number of those who were admitted to hospitals for treatment,

(d) whether some of the smugglers were found going out of hospitals and if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) whether any action has been taken against Doctors and others in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Out of 1458 orders of detention issued till 31-7-1976 under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974, after the proclamation of Emergency on 25-6-1975, 70 orders were issued by the Central Government and/or the officer especially empowered by the Central Government and 385 orders were issued by the Government of Maharashtra and/or an officer especially empowered by that Government against smugglers (including foreign exchange racketeers) from Maharashtra.

(b) As on 31-7-1976, 12 persons were confined in jails in Bombay city.

(c) 35 detenus were admitted to Hospital for treatment during the period from 1-7-1975 to 31-7-1976.

(d) Only one instance has come to notice where a detenu who was admitted to an hospital in Bombay was apprehended in the early hours of the morning on 19-5-1976 while alighting from a taxi at the Hospital porch.

(e) Yes, Sir Appropriate action against the jail staff and the medical staff concerned has been taken by the State Government. In addition, the Jailor incharge of the Hospital Prison and one medical officer have been detained under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974

Raids by Income Tax Department in Gujarat and Bihar

490 SHRI AMARSINH CHAUDHARI Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of raids were carried out by the Income Tax Department on premises of various Traders, Businessmen and Industrialists in various parts of Gujarat and Bihar during the last six months;

(b) whether any incriminating documents relating to concealment of income tax and other taxes, foreign exchange transactions and smuggling activities were found during these raids, and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As per information presently availaole, the above searches resulted in the seizure of cash of over Rs. 4.9 lakhs, and jewellery and other assets of over Rs. 21.8 lakhs in Gujarat and of jewellery and other assets of over Rs. 5.9 lakhs in Bihar. Besides, books of account and documents indicating concealment of income, some foreign currency and travellers' cheques have also been seized. No smuggling activities, as such, have come to light.

After a search involving seizure of valuable assets, the first step is to pass an order under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 within 90 days determining the undisclosed income in a summary manner and to retain such of the seized assets as are sufficient to satisfy the aggregate of the tax liability (including interest and penalty) on the estimated undisclosed income and any existing liability under the various Direct Tax Acts. Thereafter, regular assessments are taken up and action as called for in law taken, including levy of penalty/launching of prosecution, wherever warranted.

Commitee to Study Working of Nationalised Banks to suggest Structural Changes

491. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a high level Committee to go into the working of the nationalised banks and to suggest measures for their improvement including structural changes; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of Government Resolution setting out the composition of the Commission as also its terms of reference is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11063/76].

Credit Facilities for People in Rural Areas

492. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Minister had called a meeting of various State Chief Ministers at Bangalore on 15th June, 1976 to review the availability of rural credit in the wake of moratorium on the repayment of debets.

(b) if so, the decision taken thereat;

(c) the extent to which rural people are going to be given credits liberally; and

(d) the shape of the scheme and the procedure to execute it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Finance Minister had convened a meeting of certain Chief Ministers at Bangalore on the 16th June, 1976 for the purpose of holding discussions on specific problems having a vital bearing on rural credit, especially the Consumption Credit which was dealt with in the Report of the Expert Committee on Consumption Credit set up by Government in the wake of the various debt-relief legislations undertaken by the State Governments.

(b) to (d). A Statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11064/76].

Foreign exchange for import of raw-cotton, synthetic fibre and edible oils

493. SHRI S M BANERJEE Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided to have a fresh package programme which includes release of foreign exchange for the import of raw-cotton, synthetic fibre and edible oils, and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b) To bridge the gap between supply and demand of cotton and also to bring down the prices of edible oils and vanaspati Government have decided to import raw cotton, synthetic fibres and edible oils to the extent necessary

Acquisition of Properties of Smugglers

494 SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state

(a) the names of smugglers and foreign exchange manipulators whose properties have been confiscated and/or on whom notices have been served for confiscation of their properties after 12th March 1976 under the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act and

(b) estimated value of their properties and what further action has been taken against those on whom the notices were previously served?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) The Statement furnishing the names of the smugglers and foreign exchange manipulators (and of their relatives and associates) on whom notices under Section 6 of the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) Act, 1976 have been served after 12-3-1976 asking them to show cause why the properties mentioned in the said notices should not be forfeited to the Government of India is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-11065/76] No properties have so far been confiscated under the above-said Act

(b) The estimated value of their properties covered by the notices under Section 6 would be Rs 10 85 crores. In many of the cases where notices were served earlier, hearings have been given to the persons affected and orders of forfeiture will be passed in accordance with law, where warranted.

Tea Planatations and Gardens in Kangra and Mandi (Himachal Pradesh)

496 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased state

(a) whether Government are not attending to tea plantations and gardens in Kangra and Mandi (districts of Himachal Pradesh) in the same manner as they are doing for sick gardens in West Bengal and Assam,

(b) whether the tea produced in Kangra and Mandi is of very poor quality and is not marketable and

(c) if so the reasons for ignoring Kangra and Mandi Tea Plantations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) Action can be taken under the Tea (Amendment) Act 1976, against tea plantations and gardens reported closed/sick in any tea growing State

(b) Although relatively poor in quality the teas of Kangra and Mandi are marketable

(c) Does not arise

Import of Textile Goods

497. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is still importing textile goods from foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the value of such goods and the countries from which these were imported during the year 1975-76 (upto July, 1976)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement showing country-wise imports of textile goods into India during the year 1975-76 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11066/76]. Figures for April 1976 and onwards are not yet available.

Unearthing of Cases of Printing of Counterfeit Currency Notes Etc.

498. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of cases of printing of counterfeit currency notes, blocks and blank paper unearthed in various States since the proclamation of emergency?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Since the proclamation of Emergency, 13 cases in all have been unearthed in various States as follows:—

Name of the State	No. of cases
Tamil Nadu	4
Kerala	2
West Bengal	3
Andhra Pradesh	2
Rajasthan	1
Karnataka	1
TOTAL	13

Discussions held by Finance Minister on Economic and Industrial Issues

499. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had met the Finance and Banking Sub-Committee of FICCI to discuss the economic and industrial issues; and

(b) if so, the results of the discussions held?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the press hand-out issued in this connection is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11067/76].

Guidelines for Financing Housing Schemes by Nationalised Banks

500 SHRI P. GANGA REDDY:

SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of REVEUNE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Reserve Bank of India have drawn any guidelines for scheduled commercial banks for financing housing scheme for weaker sections of the society;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether those guidelines have become effective; and

(d) if so, the amount of loans disbursed by the commercial banks after getting those guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). With a view to involving banks for providing finance for housing schemes for the weaker sections of the community, Reserve Bank of

India have, in the last week of June this year, issued to all scheduled commercial banks, guidelines, details of which are set out in the Statement attached.

(c) Reserve Bank of India have reported that these guidelines have become effective in all scheduled commercial banks.

(d) While it is not possible to give precise details of the amounts disbursed by all the commercial banks after the issue of these guidelines, public sector banks have reported having disbursed over Rs. 55 lakhs since the last week of June, 1976.

Statement

(i) *Categories of schemes which should be considered as eligible for bank finance.*

(a) Rural housing schemes;

(b) Housing as well as hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) Family Planning Clinics and rural health centres covered under public health programmes; and

(d) Urban housing schemes for low income groups.

(ii) *Proportion of bank credit to the total cost of the scheme.*

The bulk of the cost of each housing project should be financed from sources other than bank finance, e.g. budgetary allocations of Governments, internal resources of housing boards/local bodies, contributions made by the beneficiaries, etc., and bank credit should only supplement such resources. Generally, bank credit should not exceed 40 per cent of the total cost of each project and may be provided either by way of direct term assistance and/or subscription to debentures/bonds, guaranteed by Government.

Where the schemes provide for assistion of direct loans by banks to the beneficiaries under the schemes, the individual loans should not exceed 80 per cent of the total cost of each tenament/house.

(iii) Security

Banks may secure the loans either by Government guarantee or mortgage of property.

(iv) Period of loan

The loans/bonds should be repayable within a period of around ten years.

(v) Rate of interest

The rate of interest on bank credit for promotion of housing schemes and hostels specifically intended for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shoul dnot exceed the rate prescribed under the Differential Interest Rate Scheme. The rate of Interest in respect of the other categories of housing schemes should be moderate and in keeping with the priority assigned to this activity. The minimum lending rate directive will not apply to loans covered by these guidelines.

बिहार को नियंत्रित कपड़े की सप्लाई

501. **श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार की निर्धनता को देखते हुये सरकार का विचार इस वर्ष उक्त राज्य को अधिक मात्रा में नियंत्रित कपड़े सप्लाई करने का है और यदि हां, तो कितना; और

(ख) क्या देहाती क्षेत्रों में हरिजन युवकों को जितनी दुकानें आवंटित की जानी चाहिये, उतनी नहीं की गई हैं ; और यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न राज्यों को नियंत्रित कपड़े का आवंटन जनसंख्या के आधार पर किया जाता है और किसी खास राज्य को नियंत्रित कपड़े की कोई अतिरिक्त मात्रा आवंटित करने की कोई प्रस्थापना नहीं है। विपणन निगमों को बढ़ाने और किसी खास समुदाय को उन्हें आवंटित करने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकार की है; इस कारण बिहार के देहाती क्षेत्रों में हरिजन युवकों को किसी दुकान के आवंटन के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की सूचित नहीं किया जाता।

Reduction in Lending rates by Banks

502. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank Governor recently ruled out reduction in lending rate by banks;

(b) if so, whether Government concurs with this views;

(c) whether Government have worked out the cost of borrowing to industries and its impact on the general costs and prices; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has indicated that no reduction in lending rates is considered necessary at present. Government are in agreement with the views expressed by the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) and (d). While determining the interest rate policy of the bank, the cost of borrowing to the industry is always taken into and prices. Further, from a study conducted by the Reserve Bank it has been found that interest constitutes only about 3 per cent of the total cost of production of industries. The study relates to the year 1973-74.

हवाई अड्डा प्रवेश शुल्क

503. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हाल ही में हवाई अड्डे के अन्दर जाने के प्रवेश शुल्क को एक रुपये से बढ़ा कर दो रूपये कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह वृद्धि किन-किन स्थानों पर और कब से की गई है तथा इस वृद्धि का औचित्य क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). 1-6-1976 से दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास के चार अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विमान-क्षेत्रों पर विमानक्षेत्र प्रवेश शुल्क 1/- रु० से बढ़ा कर 2/- रुपये कर दिया गया। ऐसा इन विमान क्षेत्रों पर यात्री सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था एवं रख-रखाव के सम्बन्ध में हुये काफी अधिक पूंजीगत व राजस्व व्यय को देखते हुये तथा वास्तविक यात्रियों और दर्शकों के लिए प्रदान किये गये स्थान के दुरुपयोग को विरुत्साहित करने के लिये किया गया है।

Raids in Delhi

504. **SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI:** Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state: how many raids were conducted on the premises of economic offender, businessmen and traders in Delhi on 2nd June, 1976; and legal action taken so far against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): No raids were conducted by Customs, Central Excise, Gold Control, Direct Taxes, Foreign Exchange Enforcement Directorate and Central Bureau of Investigation on the premises of economic offenders, businessmen and traders in Delhi, on 2nd June, 1976.

बिहार में पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास

505. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राज्य में पर्यटन केन्द्रों के विकास के लिए कोई योजना भेजी है

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य ब्यौरा क्या है और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) बिहार में पर्यटन केन्द्रों का विकास करने के लिए राज्य सरकार से हाल ही में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । क्योंकि पर्यटन स्कीमें अब या तो केन्द्रीय अथवा राज्य क्षेत्र में हाथ ले ली जाती है, अत राज्य सरकार के लिए मामले को केन्द्र के पास भेजने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य क्षेत्रों में हाथ में लीजाने वाली स्कीमों के बीच समन्वय पंचवर्षीय योजनायें बनाते समय तथा बाद में वार्षिक योजना पर विचार-विमर्श करते समय किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

राजस्थान में पर्यटन उद्योग का विकास

506. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करे कि

(क) क्या अधिकाधिक संख्या में पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने की दृष्टि से राजस्थान में पर्यटन उद्योग के विकास की सम्भावनाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये नई दिल्ली में मई या जून, 1976 में कोई बैठक हुई थी और

(ख) यदि हां तो इस बारे में क्या निर्णय किए गए है और उनकी अनुपालन करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और करने का विचार है ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित मुख्य विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया था —

(1) जयपुर की स्थापना की 250वी जयती पर व्यापक रूप से प्रचार किया जाए ;

(2) कुछ पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर आवास सुविधाओं में वृद्धि की जाए ;

(3) जैसलमेर की एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार की जा सकती है ;

(4) डीग, जैसलमेर तथा भरतपुर एवं उसके आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में पुरातात्विक स्मारकों का सुधार किया जा सकता है ;

(5) भरतपुर पक्षी शरण-स्थान के इर्द-गिर्द दीवार का तथा इस शरण-स्थान के चारों ओर उप-मार्ग (बाई-पास) का निर्माण करने का कार्य राज्य सरकार द्वारा हाथ में लिया जाये ।

(6) राजस्थान को दस्तकारियों के पर्यटकों के लिये स्मारिकाओं के रूप में प्रोत्साहन एवं बिक्री को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये ।

अपेक्षित अतिरिक्त पर्यटक सुविधाओं का मूल्यांकन करने तथा राजस्थान के पर्यटकीय आकर्षणों की मार्केट-व्यवस्था के लिए विकासात्मक तथा अभिवृद्धिपूरक कार्यक्रम तैयार करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण दल, जिसमें राज्य सरकार, केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग, भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम, एयर इंडिया, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स तथा भारतीय यात्रा अभिकर्ता संगठन के प्रतिनिधि सम्मिलित होंगे अगस्त के अन्तिम सप्ताह में राजस्थान का दौरा करेगा ।

Rise in Retail Prices

507. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether retail prices of commodities have been rising since the beginning of April 1976;

(b) if so, the extent of rise in consumer prices between April 1 and July 7, 1976; and

(c) the factors responsible for recent rise in the price of commodities particularly at a time when, according to the Government, there is not shortage in the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c). The All-India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (1960=100) which had consistently fallen from 328 in June, 1975 to 286 in March, 1976, has risen thereafter by 1.7 per cent to 291 in June 1976 (latest available). The Consumer Price Index for July, 1976 will become available after some time. However, the Wholesale Price Index (1961-62=100) between March 20, 1976 and July 10, has shown an increase. The price rise is attributable partly to speculative and hoarding tendencies triggered of by adverse weather conditions which prevailed for a short while and partly to seasonal pressures. The various measures instituted by Government to augment availability of essential commodities and to curb speculative demand have produced wholesome effect on the price situation and the wholesale price index has recorded a fall of 1.9 per cent in the three weeks ended July 31, 1976.

Raids by Income-tax authorities in Delhi

508 SHRI K. M. 'MADHUKAR': Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the persons or firms in Delhi whose premises were raided by the Income-tax authorities during 1976 upto date;

(b) the broad details of the materials seized each case; and

(c) action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Requisite information in respect of persons or firms in Delhi whose premises were raided by the Income-tax authorities during 1976 up-to-date is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Merger of Agricultural Finance Corporation with ARDC

509. SHRI D. K. PANDA. Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banking Commission had recommended merger of the Agricultural Finance Corporation with the ARDC for better utilisation of staff and capital;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction; and

(c) the amount of bad debts to be written off by the Agricultural Finance Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir The Banking Commission had recommended the merger of the Agricultural Finance Corporation with the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation Due to the developmental role of the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, the question has been kept open and is under continual review.

(c) During the past five years, Agricultural Finance Corporation has not written off any bad loans

Sick units taken over by Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India

510 DR RANEN SEN. Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick units taken over by the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India during the last three years and the results achieved;

(b) the state-wise break-up of figures of units taken over and the amount of money involved; and

(c) in how many cases the old management/Director/Board have been kept intact or modified substantially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). During the years 1973-74, 1974-75 and 1975-76 (July-June), the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India Ltd. has disbursed reconstruction assistance to 26 industrial units situated in 7 States. The State-wise break-up of these units and the amount of reconstruction assistance extended to them during these three years are as follows:

State	No. of units	Amount disbursed (Rs. in lakhs)
Assam	1	1·94
Bihar	2	30·37
Gujarat	1	50·00
Kerala	1	13 28
Maharashtra	1	154·51
Punjab	1	58·50
West Bengal	19	476·37
	26	784·97

N B —In addition to the above disbursements, a sum of Rs. 1082 66 lakhs was disbursed during the said three years to those units to which assistance was sanctioned by the Corporation earlier.

Since the reconstruction programmes generally have to provide for a gestation period of three or more years before their effect can be felt, it would be premature at this tage to attempt any effective appraisal of the results achieved by the Corporation in the case of these 26 units Moreover, the attainment of viability of sick/closed units is a time consuming process which should be possible only after some years of satisfactory operation and therefore cannot be expected during the very short span of operation the assisted units

have had under the reconstruction programme.

Details of cases, wherein the old Management/Director/Board have been kept intact or modified substantially are as follows:—

1. No. of units where IRCI Nominees/suggested Directors and nominees of other financial institutions, Banks and State Govt. together are in majority on the Boards	16
2. No. of units where Boards have been modified but entrepreneur group continues to hold majority on the Boards	3
3. No. of units taken over under I(D&R) Act and Board/Committee of Management/Authorised controller appointed by Central Government	5
4. No. of units taken over under special enactment (since Nationalised) and Boards modified by Central Government	2
	26

कोटा के लिये विमान-सेवा

511. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री कोटा के लिए विमान-सेवा के बारे में 2 अप्रैल, 1976 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1898 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार राजस्थान के कोटा को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के प्रस्ताव पर पुनर्विचार कर रही है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : विमान बेड़े की तंग स्थिति तथा विमानन ईंधन के मूल्य में अत्यधिक वृद्धि के परिणामस्वरूप परिचालनों की लागत में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण, इंडियन एयरलाइन्स के लिए कोटा को अब तक विमान सेवा से जोड़ना सम्भव नहीं हो पाया है । परन्तु, कारपोरेशन स्थिति का निरन्तर पुनरावलोकन करते रहते हैं ।

Orders from U.K. for Indian Knitted T. Shirts

512. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Knitted T. Shirts are very popular in United Kingdom;

(b) if so, whether some more orders have recently been received by the Central Government-owned Small Industries Corporation, Coimbators (Tamilnadu); and

(c) if so, the amount of foreign exchange to be earned during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Wholesale and Retail prices of Agricultural and Industrial Products

513. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the wholesale and retail prices of important agricultural and industrial products at present and during the harvesting seasons of agricultural crops;

(b) how does it compare with the corresponding period before the proclamation of emergency;

(c) what steps are being taken to ensure parity in the prices of agricultural and industrial products and ensure remunerative prices to the poor peasants who are compelled to make distress sale; and

(d) what is the ratio of the rise in production and fall in prices of industrial products in private sector since the grant of concessions during the last budget?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). A statement (Annexure I) showing index numbers of wholesale prices of important agricultural and industrial goods as on July 31, 1976 (latest available) and for the harvesting periods of 1975 and 1976 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—11068/76]. Another statements (Annexure II) showing indices of retail prices of and non-food groups is also laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT 11068/76]. It may be added here that the movement in wholesale prices is usually reflected in the retail prices.

(c) The decline in the prices of agricultural commodities during 1975-76 has to be seen against the rise that had taken place during the preceding two years. As a result of this rise the terms of trade had moved sharply in favour of agriculture. Thus, the present position marks a return to the situation obtaining in 1971-72. Even so, following the established policy, Government has taken various measures to protect the interests of farmers, particularly through support prices for important commodities such as jute, kapas and sugarcane. In the case of foodgrains Government has been buying all quantities of rice, wheat and coarse grams offered by farmers at procurement prices For 1976-77 rabi season support prices have been fixed for barley and gram also. The procurement/support prices are fixed on the recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission. One of the important considerations which the Commission keeps in view is the interests of the farmers The relative position of agriculture is also influence by the prices of inputs. Fertiliser prices have been reduced a number of times in the past year Prices of certified seeds have also been reduced. Bonuses given to State Governments for procurement are also intended for helping farmers to obtain inputs at subsidised rates.

(d) Prices of industrial products are influenced by a variety of factors. It is thus not always possible to establish a direct relationship between production and prices. Industrial production in the quarter April-June 1976, according to preliminary estimates, is likely to show an increase of about 13 per cent over the corresponding period of 1975. The wholesale price index for manufactured goods showed an increase of 2.4 per cent between 20th March, 1976 and 31st July 1976. Separate figures for private sector are not available.

Civil Aerodromes

514. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATIOIN be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked various States to indicate their priorities in regard to construction of civil aerodromes;

(b) if so, what are the first priority civil aerodromes suggested for fresh construction by respective State Governments; and

(c) what are the new aerodromes slated for construction by the Centre for the years 1976 and 1977?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Plans for construction of civil aerodromes are formulated by the Civil Aviation Department on a Five Year Plan basis. The construction of new aerodromes is undertaken by the Civil Aviation Department and not by the respective State Governments. The following important schemes for construction of aerodomes as also expansion of existing aerodromes have been sanctioned for implementation in the years 1976 and 1977:

1. Construction of a new airport Complex at Srinagar.

2. Development of the existing Naval aerodrome at Cochin for Boeing 737 operations.

3. Development of Civil Enclave at Goa.

4. Strengthening of the runway, apron and taxi track at Gauhati areodrome.

5. Developmen of Civil Enclave at Jorhat.

6. Expansion of terminal building at Amritsar.

7. Development of a Civil Enclave at Indian Air Force aerodrome at Kanpur.

8. Construction of a new terminal building at Ahmedabad.

These works take about 2 to 3 years for completion from the date of commencement.

Printing of price on fine and superfine cloth

515. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether price is not printed on fine and super-fine cloth; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking in this regard and what date the price stamping will start?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Mills are required to stamp prices on all varieties of mill-made cotton cloth, including fine and super-fine. Only cotton cloth supplied for industrial use, cloth produced for exports and cloth supplied to Government are not covered by the price stamping scheme.

Credit Supply in Form of Loan and Advances

516. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The extent of money supply in the form of loans and advances during the first six months of the current year; and

(b) the main features of proposals, if any, for the remaining half year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Between the last Fridays of December, 1975 and June, 1976 net bank credit to the commercial sector, which is one of the factors affecting money supply with the public, recorded an increase of Rs. 479 crores or 12.2 per cent as compared to Rs. 293 crores or 8.9 per cent in the corresponding period a year ago.

(b) The Government keeps the trends in money supply under close supervision in the light of production and price trends etc., and bank credit to the commercial sector in the later half of the year will depend upon the emerging situation.

Tourist Traffic

517. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited India and the foreign exchange earned thereby during the last three years year-wise;

(b) the names of countries whose nationals formed more than 10 per cent of the total tourist traffic each year; and

(c) the main features of programmes drawn up to attract maximum foreign tourists to this country and new facilities created for the purpose recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The number of foreign tourists who visited India and the estimated foreign exchange earned thereby at current prices for each of the last three calendar years from 1973 to 1975 are as under:

Year	Arrivals (Nos.)	Estimated Foreign exchange (At current prices) (Rs. Crores)
1973	409,895	71·1
1974	423,161	93·2
1975	465,275	104·2

(b) The U.K. and U.S.A. were the only two countries whose nationals formed more than 10 per cent of the total tourist traffic during each of the last three calendar years.

(c) The provision of facilities for attracting foreign tourists is a continuous process. The emphasis in the plans formulated by the Department has been, among other things, on building up of tourist infra-structure (accommodation and transport), development of mountain and beach resorts together with augmentation of cultural tourism and wild life tourism. Special concessional fares have been introduced by Indian Airlines (such as, "Discover India" promotional fares of US $ 200 for 14 days and U.S. $ 275 for 21 days on the domestic sector) and Air India (such as, excursion fares in respect of North America, Australia and the Gulf area, youth fares for France, Switzerland and Italy and Inclusive Tour fares from the U.K., Japan and North America). The Indian Railways have also introduced "Travel As You Like" tickets for foreign tourists for 21 days travel. Besides, landing permits including multi-entry facilities which provide visa free entry to foreign tourists have been extended to 28 days. Bilateral agreements have been concluded with some European countries for the abolition of visas for a stay upto 90 days. Almost all the State Governments/Union Territories have accepted the scheme for inter-State movement of tourist vehicles on a single point taxation basis.

Conference of Pacific Area Travel Association, New Delhi

518. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether preparations are being made for the conference of Pacific Area Travel Association which is proposed to be held in New Delhi in 1978; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a). Yes Sir.

(b) The Department of Tourism is closely in touch with hoteliers, travel agents and the PATA headquarters regarding reservation of accommodation for the delegates as well as for making arrangements for their pre- and post-Conference tours.

It has been decided to hold the PATA Conference in New Delhi in January, 1978.

Special Unit to process Export Cargo at Palam Airport

519. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some steps are being taken to set up special unit to process export cargo at Palam Airport in face of growing exports; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). The International Airports Authority of India is setting up a multiple-user export cargo terminal at Delhi Airport for the use of some foreign airlines who do not have their own warehousing facilities. The floor area of the terminal will be approximately 12,000 sq. ft. The cargo terminal will include space for offices of user air-lines, Customs and the International Airports Authority of India and a common area for examination of export cargo. The terminal is expected to be ready during the current financial year

हथकरघा सलाहकार बोर्ड का गठन

520. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक हथकरघा सलाहकार बोर्ड का गठन किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके उद्देश्य क्या हैं तथा उसकी सदस्य संख्या क्या है, और

(ग) क्या उक्त बोर्ड की हाल ही में कोई बैठक हुई थी और यदि हां, तो उसमें हथकरघा व्यापार संवर्धन के लिये क्या निर्णय किए गये ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां। सरकार ने हाल ही में अखिल भारतीय हथकरघा बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन किया है।

(ख) बोर्ड के मोटे-मोटे कार्य निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) सामान्यतः केन्द्रीय सरकार को क्षेत्र की समस्याओं तथा कठिनाइयों के बारे में कार्यवाही करने के लिये सलाह देना ;

(2) विकास कार्यक्रम तैयार करना और वार्षिक कार्यक्रमों का सुझाव देना तथा उस प्रयोजन के लिये वित्तीय परिव्यय ।

(3) केन्द्रीय तथा केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना तैयार करने में सहायता देना और उनके कार्यान्वयन को मोनिटर करना ; तथा

(4) हथकरघा क्षेत्र के लिये राज्य योजनागत स्कीमों पर विचार करना उनके कार्यान्वयन को समीचीन करना और हथकरघा विकास के लिए धन के वार्षिक आवंटन की सिफारिश करना ।

बोर्ड के कुल 40 सदस्य हैं ।

(ग) जी हां, 28 जुलाई, 1976 को महत्वपूर्ण सिफारिशें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(1) हथकरघा बुनकरों को समीचीन कीमतों पर यार्न की नियमित तथा पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित की जानी चाहिये ।

(2) भारत भर के सभी हथकरघा बुनकरों पर, जिनमें हथकरघा सहकारी समितियों के सदस्य बुनकर भी शामिल हैं, ब्याज की अवकल दरें लागू की जानी चाहियें ।

(3) वर्तमान आरक्षण आदेश के सुधार की गुंजाइश पर विचार किया जाना चाहिये और आरक्षण आदेश को प्रभावी ढंग से कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिये ।

(4) हथकरघा वस्त्रों, चादर, गिलाफ आदि तैयार माल तथा परिधानों के निर्यातों के विकास तथा विस्तार के लिये उपाय किए

जाने चाहियें । निर्यात के लिये नई किस्मों के वस्त्रों का विकास करने के लिये बुनकर सेवा केन्द्रो की सहायता ली जानी चाहिये । वस्त्र समिति को और आगे विस्तार की अनुमति दी जानी चाहिये ताकि उसके निर्यात विपणन चैनलो को सुदृढ किया जा सके, और

(5) सरकारी विभागो को हथकरघा माल की खरीद की मात्रा मे वृद्धि करनी चाहिये ।

होशंगाबाद जिले में कृषि विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक से ऋण

521. **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के होशगाबाद जिले मे कृषि विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक द्वारा जो ऋण दिया गया है उसके साथ कुछ शर्तें भी लगी हुई हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो वे शर्तें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री सी० सुब्रह्मण्यम) : (क) जी, हा ।

(ख) होशगाबाद जिला आसान शर्तों पर ऋण देने वाली अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास सघ नामक विश्व बैंक से सम्बन्धित सस्था की सहायता से चलाई जाने वाली मध्य प्रदेश कृषि ऋण परियोजना के अन्तर्गत आता है । यह परियोजना मुख्यत राज्य की छोटी सिचाई स्कीमो के लिये धन की व्यवस्था करती है । इन राशि का इस्तेमाल कृषि पुनर्वित्त और विकास निगम द्वारा उन वाणिज्यिक बैंको और प्राथमिक भूमि विकास बैंको द्वारा दिए गए उधारो के सम्बन्ध मे वित्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए किया जाता है जो इस स्कीम में भाग ले रहे हैं । सम्बन्धित शर्तें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) करार मे निर्धारित मापदण्डों के अनुसार राज्य भूमिगत जल निदेशालय द्वारा कुंओ का मूल्याकन और उनके बीच की जांच ।

(ii) निर्धारित मापदण्डों के अनुसार प्राथमिक भूमि विकास बैंको की सक्षमता । इन मापदण्डो का सम्बन्ध इन बैंकों द्वारा उधार दी जाने वाली रकमों को वसूल कर सकने की क्षमता से है ।

मध्य प्रदेश कर अपवंचक

522 **श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित** : क्या राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि मध्य प्रदेश मे कुछ आयकर अदा न करने वाले और कुछ कर अपवचक फरार हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी) : (क) फिलहाल उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश मे कोई भी कर-चूककर्ता/कर-अपवचक फरार नही है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नही उठता है ।

Overdraft By Kerala

523 **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala have requested the Centre

for release of funds to clear the State's overdraft with the Reserv Bank; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINACNE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Government of India made certain advance release of funds to the Government of Kerala which cleared their pending overdraft on the 28th June, 1976. Since then, the State Government have not been in overdraft for more than seven consecutive days on any occasion.

कपड़ा मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण

524. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री कपड़ा मिलों के आधुनिकीकरण के बारे में 19 मार्च, 1976 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 161 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :–

(क) क्या ऋण उपक्रम (राष्ट्रीयकरण) अधिनियम 1974 के उपबंधों के अंतर्गत 87 मिलों का आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रम मंजूर कर दिया गया है, यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक मिल पर कितना व्यय आयेगा और विभिन्न राज्यों में यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ;

(ख) उन 9 मिलों में प्रत्येक पर कितना व्यय हुआ है जिन्होंने आधुनिकीकरण का प्रथम चरण कर लिया है और इन मिलों के नाम क्या है, और

(ग) उन 20 मिलो क नाम क्या है, जो फाईन तथा सुपरफाईन कपड़ा बना रही है और उन पर राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम ने कितना व्यय किया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हां। आधुनिकीकरण पर वित्तीय परिव्यय का मिल वार ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण विवरण 1) सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी/76] आधुनिकीकरण कार्यक्रमों के दो या तीन वर्षों की अवधि में कार्यान्वित होने की आशा है।

(ख) जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण (विवरण 2) सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी/76]

(ग) जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण (विवरण 3) सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल टी/76]

Plan for Expansion of Branches of Nationalised Banks

525. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minster of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have drown up a three year plan for the expansion of their branches;

(b) whether some of these banks have finalised any proposals for the current financial year, which may form part of the larger three year plan; and

(c) if so, the outlines of the proposals for new branches which have been finalised or are under consideration for Himachal Pradesh by the State Bank of India, United Commercial Bank, Punjab National Bank, Central Bank of India, Union Bank of India and Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India have reported that commercial banks have been allowed 26 centres for opening offices in Himachal Pradesh under their perspective plan for 1976. Together with these licences, the commercial banks in all had on hand, as

at the end of June, 1976, 41 licences for opening offices in Himachal Pradesh Bankwise distribution of the pending licences is set out below:-

1. State Bank of India	12
2. United Commercial Bank	3
3. Punjab National Bank	9
4. Central Bank of India	2
5. Union Bank of India	2
6. Bank of India	1
7. Other Banks	12

मारफिन के उत्पादन के लिये संयंत्र

526. **डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय** : क्या राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की की कृपा करेंगे कि :—

(क) क्या अफीम के डोरा चूरा (पोपी हस्क) से मारफिन बनाने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के मंदसौर जिले में एक संयंत्र लगाने का प्रस्ताव है अथवा इस की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश का मंदसौर जिला भारत में अफीम के उत्पादन में अग्रणी है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अफीम के डोरा चूरे से मारफिन बनाने के लिये एक संयंत्र लगाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) संयंत्र के स्थान निर्धारण के संबंध में अभी तक कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने मंदसौर और रतलाम जिलों में कुछ स्थानों के बारे में सुझाव दिया है। राजस्थान सरकार ने भी परियोजना के लिए अपने राज्य में कतिपय स्थानों का सुझाव रखा है। ये सुझाव विचाराधीन है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) पोस्त डोडा चूरे से अफीम और अन्य एल्कालाइड निकालने के लिये यूनोडाल्डिया के तकनीकी सहयोग से एक संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिये व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार करने का कार्य मैसर्स इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लि० को सौंप दिया गया है, जिन से व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट शीघ्र पेश की जाने की आशा की जाती है। सरकार द्वारा व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट के प्राप्त किए जाने और उस की जांच किये जाने के बाद प्रस्तावित परियोजना पर अन्तिम निर्णय किया जायगा।

फरार तस्कर

528. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कुल कितने तस्कर फ़रार हैं; और

(ख) क्या कुछ ऐसे भी तस्कर हैं जिन्होंने विदेशों में शरण ले ली हैं और यदि हां, तो ऐसे देशों के नाम क्या हैं ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) 31-7-76 की स्थिति के अनुसार, विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी क्रियाकलाप निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 के अन्तर्गत नजरबंद किये जाने के लिये आदेश दिये गये 2519 व्यक्तियों में से 346 व्यक्ति नजरबंद नहीं किये गये थे और/अथवा फ़रार थे।

(ख) प्राप्त रिपोर्टों से पता चलता है कि इनमें से कुछ व्यक्ति हांग-कांग, श्रीलंका, नेपाल, दुबई, बंगलादेश, ब्रिटेन, सिंगापुर, संयुक्त अरब अमीरात और जापान में हैं।

विदेशी तस्करों की गिरफ्तारी

529. **श्री भागीरथ भंवर** : क्या राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आपात स्थिति की घोषणा के बाद नेपाल, बंगला देश और पाकिस्तान की

सीमाओं पर कितने तस्कर गिरफ्तार किये गये और उनमें से किस किस देश के कितने कितने तस्कर थे ;

(ख) गिरफ्तार किये गये तस्करों से किस प्रकार का और कितने मूल्य का माल बरामद किया गया ; और

(ग) भारतीय माल को विदेशों में ले जाने के कितने मामले पकड़े गये, देश से किस प्रकार का माल बाहर ले जाया जा रहा था तथा वह किन-किन देशों को ले जाया जा रहा था ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) आपात स्थिति की घोषणा किए जाने से लेकर 31 जुलाई, 1976 तक नेपाल, बंगलादेश और पाकिस्तान की सीमाओं पर 71 विदेशी तस्कर-व्यापारी हिरासत में लिए गये। देशवार सूची इस प्रकार है :—

नेपाल	38
बंगलादेश . .	20
पाकिस्तान . .	3
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य .	2
इटली . .	1
कोरिया . .	1
कनाडा . .	1
फ्रांस . .	1
वेनीजुएला .	1
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका .	1
अफगानिस्तान .	1
ब्रिटेन	1

(ख) और (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

भारत में अफीम का उत्पादन

530. श्री भाऊराव भंवर :

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय क्या राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में उत्पादित अफीम की किस्म अन्य देशों की तुलना में किस प्रकार की है ;

(ख) क्या भारत में उत्पादित अफीम की किस्म घटिया है और यदि हां, तो क्या इसे सुधारने के लिये कोई वैज्ञानिक प्रक्रिया विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) अन्य देशों में अफीम के मूल्यों की तुलना में देश में उत्पादित अफीम के मूल्यों की स्थिति क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजारों में भारतीय अफीम के बेहतर मूल्य प्राप्त करने और उसकी मांग बढ़ाने के लिये कोई प्रयास किये गये हैं ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): (क) और (ख) अफीम की किस्म उसकी एल्कालाइड संबंधी अन्तर्वस्तुओं पर निर्भर करती है। भारतीय अफीम की एल्कालाइड संबंधी अन्तर्वस्तुएं (अर्थात मार्फीन, कोडीन आदि) ईरान और पाकिस्तान, आदि जैसे देशों में उत्पादित अफीम की तुलना में बहुत अच्छी है। फिर भी, भारतीय अफीम की क्वालिटी में सुधार लाने के लिए वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान किए जा रहे हैं।

(ग) और (घ). भारत ही एक ऐसा देश है जो विश्व समुदाय को वैध अफीम का निर्यात करता है। अतः भारतीय अफीम के निर्यात मूल्य की किसी अन्य देश के निर्यात मूल्य के साथ तुलना करने का प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता। भारतीय अफीम का निर्यात मूल्य इन सभी संगत बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए नियत किया जाता है जैसे, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में औषधियों के विद्यमान मूल्य, कच्चे

माल के वैकल्पिक साधनों की उपलब्धि तथा उनके स्थान पर संश्लिष्ट वस्तुओं का विकास। कतिपय कारणों से विदेशी खरीदारों में भारतीय अफ़ीम की मांग लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। इन कारणों में से एक कारण हमारी यथार्थवादी मूल्य नीति है।

Aranya Niwas Hotel, Kerala

531. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:—

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested for any financial assistance for the second stage expansion of the Aranya Nivas Hotel in Thekkady;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDER PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala had requested for the release of funds amounting to Rs. 2,86,010/- as Central Government's share towards the second stage expansion of the Aranya Nivas Hotel at Thekkady which has now been completed The requisite amount will be released on completion of procedural formalities.

Expansion of trade between India and France

532 SHRI R. K SINHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Joint Committee on Indo-French Economic and Technical Cooperation was held recently in Paris,

(b) the points discussed in the meeting with regard to expansion of trade between India and France; and

(c) whether it is proposed to have joint ventures with France in third countries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Indo-French Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation was established, through an exchange of Letters, on 26th January, 1976 at the time of the visit of the French Prime Minister to India.

Ministerial level consultations to discuss various issues which would be covered during the first Session of the Indo-French Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation tentatively scheduled to be held in the beginning of 1977, were held in Paris from 5th to 9th July, 1976.

(b) and (c): Discussions at this meeting reviewed the trends in bilateral trade and identified future prospects, explored the possibilities of industrial collaboration between India and France and examined the possibilities of Indo-French cooperation in third countries.

It was agreed that there were particularly promising prospects for the export to France of a variety of engineering good like forgings, castings, hand-tools, electronics components, coal and iron ore In this connection the two sides also discussed the possibility of long-term supply arrangements. It was also agreed that there was considerable scope for production cooperation based on mutual benefit and comparative advantage in a variety of sectors like automotive equipment. machine buildings, power generation, construction and machine tools.

In order to explore further possibilities of trade and industrial cooperation the French Government also indicated that they were considering sending high powered industrial delegation to India in the near future. The aim of their visit would be to assess at first-hand capabilities of Indian industry in meeting the requirements of French industry as also the possibilities for Indo-French

cooperation for joint ventures, joint tendering and sub-contracting in third countries.

Double Taxation Convention

533. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether officials of the Government of India met the British officials in London in July on the subject of a comprehensive double taxation convention;

(b) whether any agreement, tentatively or finally, was reached, and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Agreement was reached on a number of issues involved but mutually acceptable solutions could not be arrived at regarding some other points and these were reserved for discussion in the next round of talks.

(c) Details of a double taxation avoidance agreement are disclosed only after a complete agreement has been negotiated and it enters into force. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to disclose the salient features of the points on which agreement has been reached so far.

हरिजनों तथा आदिवासियों को ऋण सुविधायें देने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश में बैंकों द्वारा नयी शाखायें खोलना

534. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखायें खोलने के बारे में 7 मई, 1976 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3533 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार का विचार जिला, तहसील तथा ग्राम स्तर पर बड़ी मात्रा में बैंक खोलने का है जिससे आदिवासी और हरिजन व्यक्ति अपने जेवर तथा अन्य मूल्यवान वस्तुएं गिरवी रख कर कम ब्याज पर इन बैंकों से ऋण ले सकें ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रनब कुमार मुखर्जी): सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों सहित सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंको द्वारा शाखाएं खोलने के लिए विभिन्न केन्द्रों का चुनाव करना, मूलभूत सुविधाओं और शाखाओं को चालू रखने के लिए आवश्यक विकास क्षमता पर निर्भर होता है फिर भी सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक बिना बैंक वाले/कम बैंक वाले ग्रामीण और अर्धशहरी क्षेत्रों मे, विशेषरूप से, बिना बैंक वाले ब्लाकों और तहसील मुख्यालयों में अधिक शाखाएं खोलने को महत्व दे रहेहैं। 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के सदर्भ मे सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक और क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कमजोर वर्गों की उत्पादन ऋण आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं ताकि महाजनो को हटाने से उत्पन्न हुए अन्तराल को पूरा किया जा सके। विभेदी ब्याज दर योजना मे शामिल किये गये जिलो मे सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंक ब्याज की निर्धारित रियायती दर पर, पात्र व्यक्तियों को निश्चित सीमा के भीतर सहायता प्रदान करते हैं।

Indian Delegation to South East Asian Region

535. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian delegation recently led by the Minister for Revenue and Banking was sent to the South East Asian Region;

(b) whether the delegation has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTRY OP STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). A delegation led by Minister for Revenue and Banking visited certain countries in South East Asia in two phases. The second phase of the visit concluded on August 4, 1976. On the first phase of the visit covering Hong Kong, Philippines and Malaysia a report has been submitted by the delegation. The main conclusions of the report are briefly as follows:

(i) With immense free resources available in money markets and the flourishing free entre-port trade, Hongkong offers good scope for the setting up of merchant type banking institution;

(ii) India is favourably placed for the supply of capital and technology to the countries in this region; and

(iii) There is a need to develop an integrated system for clearing and monitoring joint sector projects so that timely assistance could be rendered to such projects by cutting across inter-ministerial boundaries, wherever necessary.

Export of Coking Coal

536. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal being exported also includes coking coal;

(b) if so, its percentage; and

(c) how would the coking coal export affect our iron works presently and in future and how our future needs of coking coal would be met when our coking coal deposits are limited?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Production of Dhotis and Saris by Handloom Sector

537. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether handloom sector has already started producing controlled dhotis and saris; and

(b) if so, the quantity produced so far during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Industries in Uganda

538. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed recently with Uganda for establishing industries in that country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A Memorandum of Understanding on Economic, Technical and Scientific cooperation between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Uganda was signed in New Delhi on 2nd July 1976.

(b) The Government of India will extend cooperation to the Government of Uganda for setting up small and medium scale industries and in the rehabilitation and expansion of Uganda sugar works, Lugazi. Cooperation will also be extended in the supply of machinery for textile mills and spare parts for various industries,

equipment for power generation capacity as well as in the supply of experts and training facilities, and the setting up of joint ventures.

Rise in the Prices of Cloth

539. SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cost of cloth has gone much higher during the last one year and there has been no downward trend;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to reduce the prices of cloth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). According to the Index Number of wholesale prices of mill cloth during June 1976, the level was 1.68 per cent less than that during June 1975.

(c) Government is keeping a watch over the price situation.

Coal Export Target

540 SHRI R. S PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal export targets for the current year are not likely to be achieved due to handling capacity of ports in the country; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Target for export of coal during 1976-77 is yet to be fixed. Adequate facilities at ports are expected to be available to effect substantial increases in export of coal over the annual average export of about 4 lakh tonnes in the last three years.

Payment of Pensions through Banks

541. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to pay pensions to retired Government employees through 1700 banks; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Scheme for the payment of pensions through public sector banks was announced on the 11th June, 1976. The salient features of the Scheme, which covers all civil pensioners of Central Government (other than Defence, Railways, and P & T pensioners), including pensioners of Union Territory Administrations, are:—

(i) The Scheme has been initially introduced in seven metropolitan cities *viz.* Delhi/New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Lucknow. It will be extended to other centres in due course.

(ii) The pensioners in the aforesaid cities have been given the option to draw their pension from any branch of any public sector bank there, of their choice.

(iii) The public sector banks will arrange pension payments from 1st August, 1976, due for the month of July, 1976 onwards.

(iv) Pension payments will be automatic; no bill will be required to be submitted. The amount of monthly pension will be credited by the paying branch, selected by the pensioner, to his individual savings/current account at the commencement of the following month.

(v) Personal identification at the paying branch has been done away with, except on the first occasion.

(vi) The scheme also provides for payment of family pensions and commuted value of pensions by the public sector banks.

Rise in Prices

542. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI DINESH JOARDER:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any analysis has been made of the factors responsible for recent upward spurt in prices including those of foodgrains despite the large buffer stocks available and last season's bumper harvest;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) corrective measures taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). The recent upward trend in prices noticeable between 20th March, 1976 and 10th July, 1976, is attributable partly to speculative and hoarding activities, triggered off by a short delay in the arrival of monsoon and partly to seasonal factors. While the prices of foodgrains for which the Government has built up comfortable stocks have risen only marginally, the rise in the general index has been due largely to rise in the prices of commodities such as fruits and vegetables, edible oils, gur, oilseeds and raw cotton.

(c) The Government has initiated a number of measures to increase supply, improve the distribution system and curb speculative demand, particularly in respect of those items which have shown a sharp rise in prices. These include (i) larger imports of edible oils and limitation on the consumption of domestic oils by the vanaspati industry; (ii) larger imports of raw cotton and synthetic fibres; (iii) larger releases of sugar; (iv) regulation of stocks of oil-seeds with traders and of cotton with traders and mills; (v) tightening up of controls over bank advances by the Reserve Bank of India against cotton, oilseeds and edible oils; (iv) intensification of drive against hoarders and speculators.

These measures combined with those already enforced and strengthened by the favourable turn in the monsoon from mid-July have produced wholesome effect on the price situation.

Sick Jute Mills

543. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by West Bengal Labour Minister that about 18 jute mills in that State are causing concern and that these sick mills might have to be taken over in the near future;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a National Jute Corporation to take care of these mills?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Jute Industry is not in its best of health and the situation is causing concern. There is no contemplation to take over all the units which are not functioning satisfactorily.

(c) There is no proposal at present to set up a National Jute Corporation.

Revised Energy Control Order applicable to Jute Industry

544. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's sanction was obtained for the West Bengal

Government's recent revised energy control order applicable to the jute industry from 14th July, 1976;

(b) whether as a result, production of jute goods will be cut from the level prevailing before 14th July, 1976 by 25,000 to 75,000 tonnes per month; and

(c) if so, whether the consequent restriction by jute mills on their purchases of raw jute will have a depressing effect on fibre prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) The Government were informed by the West Bengal Government about its decision to introduce revised Energy Control Order applicable to the jute industry from the 14th July, 1976.

(b) According to tentative estimates, monthly production of jute goods by jute mills in West Bengal after the revised Energy Control Order, is expected to be between 74—77 thousand tonnes.

(c) Full financial requirement of the Jute Corporation of India will be met this year, for its price support operation so that the prices do not go down below the statutory minimum levels.

Scheme for Improvement of Cochin and Calicut Airports

545. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the improvement of Cochin and Calicut airports in Kerala State;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) when will the work be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c). Sanction has been accorded for lengthening the runway at the existing Naval aerodrome at Cochin by 600' and strengthening it to LCN 40 at an estimated cost of Rs. 70.05 lakhs to make it suitable for Boeing 737 operations. The work will be awarded soon.

As regards construction of an airport at Karipur near Calicut 213.65 acres of land were acquired for construction of an aerodrome. The Government of Kerala constructed an approach road. The project was included in the draft Fifth Five Year Plan. However, due to increase in the cost of operations consequent on hike in price of aviation fuel and also their tight fleet position, Indian Airlines had to review their plans and found themselves unable to operate to Calicut in the Fifth Plan Period. The project had, therefore, to be postponed. It is proposed to review the proposal again subject to availability of resources.

Bank Loans to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections in Kerala

546. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe applicants and other weaker sections in Kerala during the years 1975 and 1976; and

(b) the number of applications pending on 1st April, 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a): The present system of data reporting does not provide for com-

pilation of data relating to advances to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker sections of the society separately. Commercial banks have however been providing credit assistance to the weaker sections of the society, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the priority sector categories and the DRI Scheme. Particulars of advances granted by public sector banks to the above categories of borrowers in Kerala are set out in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11069/76].

(b): Does not arise.

Seizure of Cash and Valuables during raids by Income Tax Department

547. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money, jewellery and property seized by Income Tax Department during the months of May, June, July and First week of August 1976 from the people who had evaded tax earlier;

(b) their names, State-wise, and the value of assets seized in each case; and

(c) what action Government have taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) and (b) Requisite details in jewellery and property seized by respect of all the search and seizure operations carried out by the Income-tax Authorities during this period are not presently available. Information available shows that over 680 such operations have been conducted all over the country; value of assets seized being over Rs. 3.43 crores If the Hon'ble Member desires to have specific information in respect of any particular case(s) or area(s), the same would be collected and furnished.

(c): After a search, involving seizure of valuable assets, the first step is to pass an order under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 determining the undisclosed income in a summary manner and to retain such of the seized assets as are sufficient to satisfy the aggregate of the tax liability (including interest and penalty) on the estimated undisclosed income and any existing liability under the various Direct Tax Acts. Thereafter, regular assessments are taken up and action as called for in law taken, including levy of penalty/ launching of prosecution wherever warranted.

Committee to Review Structure of Indirect Taxes

548. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:
SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently appointed a Committee to review the existing structure of all indirect taxes;

(b) the names of the members of the Committee;

(c) the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(d) when the Committee is expected to submit interim and final reports to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A copy of the Government Resolution appointing the Committee is laid on the Table of the

House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11070/76]. The names of the Members of the Committee and the terms of the reference of the Committee are contained therein.

(d) According to the resolution the Committee is expected to submit its report to the Government by the end of July, 1977.

Raid by Income Tax Department in Bombay

549. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether, during a raid by the Intelligence Wing of Income Tax Department in Bombay, concealed income to the extent of Rs. 70 lakhs in the case of one single assessee has been unearthed;

(b) whether highly incriminating documents seized from the residence of an employee of the said Company revealed that the Company had entered into several transactions which were not found in its books of accounts;

(c) whether the officers also came across some foreign exchange transactions of a doubtful nature; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). Search and seizure operations have recently been conducted by the Income-tax Authorities at Bombay in the case of a concern manufacturing plant protection implements and connected cases. This has brought to light considerable concealment. Concealment of income amounting to over Rs 63.8 lakhs being unaccounted stock of raw material and sale of scrap has already been admitted by the assessee. Books of account/documents seized include those seized from the residence of an employee which show unaccounted sale of scrap. Jewellery valued at Rs. 1.67 lakh has also been seized.

Except for transactions ostensibly amounting to 45 dollars, no foreign exchange transactions have come to notice.

Further enquiries are being made. Action as called for under the law will be taken.

Indo-Pak Air Agreement

550. SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA:
SHRI RAM PRAKASH:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian and Pakistani national air carriers have agreed to operate flights between the two countries; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreements?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b): Under the agreement Indian Airlines and Pakistan International Airlines are each entitled to operate a total of nine services per week with any aircraft not exceeding capacity of Boeing 707, on the routes terminating in each other's territories. The agreed routes are Karachi-Delhi, Karachi-Bombay and Lahore-Delhi. Not more than four services per week shall be operated by either airline on any one route.

Initially, Indian Airlines and Pakistan International Airlines have agreed to operate two services per week between Delhi and Lahore and Bombay and Karachi and one service per week between Delhi and Karachi. Depending upon the traffic demand, both the airlines will increase the

number of frequencies of these services within their entitlement by mutual agreement.

The air services on Bombay-Karachi and Delhi-Lahore routes commenced from the 21st of July, 1976. The services on Delhi-Karachi route commenced on 7-8-1976.

Private Trade between India and Pakistan

551. SHRI D B. CHANDRA GOWDA·
SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether private trade between India and Pakistan has been resumed; and

(b) if so. the items included in the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes Sir;

(b) No specific items for trade have been included in the Agreement.

Railway Wagon Export Orders

553. SHRI DHAMANKAR· Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) the number of railway wagon export orders on hand at present and to which countries do they pertain;

(b) the quantum of foreign exchange likely to be earned from these orders; and

(c) the agencies responsible for the execution of these orders and whether any further efforts are being made to step up and draw comprehensive development programmes for the export of railway wagons during the next five years to boost up foreign exchange earnings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Six orders of the value of Rs. 2,771 lakhs are in hand for export of wagon to Iran, Banglatesh, Yugoslavia, Jambia, Tanzania and Sri Lanka..

(c) The Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd., is the agency responsible for execution of the export orders. Intensive efforts are being continually made for boosting export of wagans to selected areas, *viz.*, South East Asia, East and West Africa. East Europe and West Asia.

Export ef Barytes through M.M.T.C

554 SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantum of exports of Barytes in terms of tonnage and foreign exchange earned during 1975-76 as against the corresponding figures for the past two years and the prospects for 1976-77;

(b) the value of export orders of Barytes secured so far by the M M T.C ; since the date this item has been canalised through it;

(c) the compelling grounds which led to the canalisation of export of this item through M.M.T.C ;

(d) whether earlier the export was being handled by the Small Scale processors and exporters and canalisation has resulted in unemployment of a number of skilled and unskilled workers engaged in the industry; and

(e) whether Government propose to revert back to de-canalisation of this item and hand back the trade to Small Scale?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) According to provisional statistics available, exports of Barytes during 1975-76 were 1.50 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 6.73 crores as compared to actual exports of 1.41 lakh tonnes

valuded at Rs. 3.75 crores in 1974-75 and 0·80 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 1.66 crores during 1973-74. Export target for 1976-77 is 2 lakh tonnes.

(b) In view of the subsisting contracts well in excess of the export target, MMTC has abstained from entering into fresh commitments at present.

(c) Canalisation of export of Barytes has been undertaken to regulate exports, having regard *inter alia* to the need for conservation of this natural resources, maximisation of foreign exchange realisation and to promote exports of Barytes in powder form in lieu of Barytes in the lump form.

(d) and (e). There is no proposal to reverse this policy. For the present the existing trading channels are participating in trade as was being done prior to canalisation and the question of unemployment on account of canalisation, therefore, does not arise.

Export of Major Commodities

555. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether targets have been worked out for export of each of the major items in the current year;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the broad outlines of studies carried out to ascertain the demand and price situations in the international markets for our major commodities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The fixation of export targets for the year is reviewed periodically in the light of actual performance and other factors, domestic and international.

(c) The assessment of demand, its changing structure, the nature and intensity of competition and prices is a continuous activity. The STC's foreign offices furnish information on a regular basis for major commodities and by undertaking special studies as required. Short studies have been undertaken in the Headquarters/Branches and foreign offices on market prospects for sugar, castor oil, cement, silver etc. Recently a comprehensive survey of the world steel industry, as it is likely to develop over the next decade and a half, and the likely iron ore demand (marketwise) was completed by the Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation In course of its normal duties Institute of Foreign Trade has undertaken certain important studies in the last two years of which mentioned may be made of—Market Survey for Select Labour Intensive Engineering Products in U.S.A. and Market Survey on Jute Manufactures in U.S.A., France, Belgium and Spain.

Cases disposed of by Settlement Commission

556. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases that have come up before the Settlement Commission since its inception;

(b) the number of cases disposed of, the procedure followed and the average time taken to settle a case; and

(c) the amount of tax imposed and collected thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) Applications for settlement have been received by the Settlement Commission in 91 cases upto 7th August, 1976, since its inception;

(b) (i) In 20 cases orders have been passed by the Settlement Commission under section 245D(1) of the

Income-tax Act, 1961 or 22D(1) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 not allowing the applications to be proceeded with, as the respective Commissioners have raised an objection in that behalf on the ground that a concealment of income or wealth or perpetration of fraud for evading tax on the part of the applicant has been established or is likely to be established before an income-tax or wealth-tax authority, in six cases, orders have been passed by the Settlement Commission allowing the applications to be proceeded with.

(ii) The procedure followed in the proceedings before the Settlement Commission is outlined in the Statement attached.

(iii) The time taken to settle a case will depend upon the nature of the case and the complexity of the investigation involved. It is, however, the endeavour of the Commission to finalise settlements as expeditiously as possible.

(c) The question does not arise as no case has so far reached the stage of final disposal by the Commission except those where the applications have not been allowed to be proceeded with.

Statement

On receipt of an application for settlement, a copy thereof is sent first to the Commissioner concerned for his report under section 245D(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 or 22D (1) of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, as the case may be, on the point as to whether the application may be allowed to be proceeded with. The Commissioner is required to furnish his report within one month of the receipt of the application by him. On receipt of the Commissioner's report, on the basis of the material contained in the said report and having regard to the nature and circumstances of the case, the Settlement Commission passes an order either allowing the application to be proceeded with or rejecting it. An application is not proceeded with if the Commissioner objects to its being proceeded with on the ground that concealment of particulars of income or wealth, as the case may be, on the part of the applicant or perpetration of fraud by him for evading tax has been established or is likely to be established by an income-tax or wealth-tax authority in relation to the case.

Where an application is allowed to be proceeded with, a notice is issued to the applicant directing him to furnish within one month of its receipt by him a statement of facts alongwith certain prescribed details. On receipts these papers may be forworded to the Commissioner concerned for his report on the merits of the case: The report is required to be furnished within one month of the receipt of the papers by the Commissioner.

After the Commissioner's report is received the Commission may call for the records of the case and make any further enquiry or investigation considered necessary or direct the Commissioner to make any further enquiry or investigation and to furnish a report. After examination of the records of the case and the reports of the Commissioner and after giving an opportunity to the applicant to be heard, the Settlement Commission passes an order under section 245D (4) of the Income-tax Act or 22D(4) of the Wealth-tax Act, as the case may be, finally disposing of the settlement application.

Rural Banks in Manipur

558. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural banks opened so far in Manipur;

(b) whether the Government of Manipur have requested the Government of India for more rural banks in the State; and

(c) if so, the position envisaged at the end of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) to (c). The Government of Manipur have requested the Government of India for opening of rural banks in their State. However, no Regional Rural Bank has been opened so far in Manipur. Of the 50 Regional Rural Banks to be opened in different parts of the country by the end of the current financial year, locations for 11 Regional Rural Banks are still to be finalised by the Steering Committee on the Regional Rural Banks.

Boeing Service between Calcutta and Imphal via Gauhati

559. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is heavy rush of passengers in the Calcutta-Gauhati-Imphal Boeing sector; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce a daily Boeing service between Calcutta and Imphal *via* Gauhati?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) The Boeing 737 service to Imphal provides 126 seats per flight whereas the average utilisation is 89 seats only. The capacity presently provided is adequate to meet the traffic demand. The question of augmenting the capacity will be considered when the traffic demand grows beyond the capacity provided at present

Cultural Functions at Places of Tourist Interests

560. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether national monuments and natures gift in India are enough to attract tourists; and

(b) whether Government propose to have regular cultural functions at places of tourist interests at fixed hours each day, during tourist season to attract more tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SNGH): (a) Yes, Sir, though India has much more to offer than national monuments and nature's gifts.

(b) No, Sir. However, the Department of Tourism has been encouraging public and private agencies such as hotels, cultural organisations and State Government Tourist Departments to organise entertainment for tourist during the tourist season. The India Tourism Development Corporation has organised cultural programmes at their hotels and are operating Sound & Light Spectacles at Red Fort, Delhi, Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad and Shalimar Gardens in Srinagar. State Government Tourist Departments have also been asked to organise Tourist Festivals in their States centred around local fairs and festivals.

National Textile Corporation

561. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether losses suffered by National Textile Corporation have been reduced in 1976; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The losses incurred by the mills during the first quarter of the current financial year were Rs. 6.59 crores as compared to losses of

Rs. 19.51 crores during the corresponding quarter of the last financial year.

"Workers' Investment Corporation"

562. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Workers' Investment Corporation;

(b) if so, whether this would mobilise employees' savings and funnel them into enterprises in which they would be in partnership with the Government; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) to (c) No scheme for setting up Workers' Investment Corporation has yet been formulated. The matter is under consideration of Government.

National Institute of Public Finance

563. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Public Finance has been set up recently; and

(b) if so, the main objectives of the Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) An Institute by the name 'National Institute of Public Finance and Policy' has been registered under the Indian Societies Registration Act in April, 1976.

(b) The main objectives are—

(i) to promote and conduct research on taxation, public expenditure, fiscal policies of the Government at all levels, inter-Governmental fiscal relations, economic and pricing policies of private/public enterprises and related matters;

(ii) to promote and provide for training in the techniques of analysis of public finances; and

(iii) to undertake operational (advisory or research) work at the instance of Union/State or local Governments and others in areas of public interest.

Fine Imposed on Air India

565. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India was fined £1,000 by a London Magistrates Court following the death of a cargo of over 200 birds;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been instituted by the Government of India to find out the actual reasons for this happening and to fix the responsibility on officers of Air India; and

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof and what further action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d) Air-India have been fined Stg. £ 10,000 by the Magistrate's Court of Middlesex, London following the incident of mortality of approximately 2000 birds which were airlifted for shipment to London on Air-India flight Delhi/Bombay/Kuwait/London of 30th September, 1975. The Corporation have filed an appeal against this decision of the Court.

The investigations made by Air-India into the incident reveal that after the aircraft landed at Kuwait, there was a bird ingestion in one of

the engines requiring an engine change due to which the flight to London was delayed by 32 hrs. Owing to long delay and extreme heat, the birds could not survive.

Air-India have already taken disciplinary action against airport staff stationed at Kuwait responsible for this incident. A review is being carried out to streamline the procedures for handling livestock and bird consignments. Pending such review, Air-India have stopped accepting such consignments.

Visit of an Official Team to Cotton Producing Countries

566. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official team visited various cotton producing countries for import of cotton; and

(b) if so, the names of the countries visited and results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Representatives of Cotton Corporation of India and textile industry have visited the following countries for import of cotton:—

Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Pakistan and U.S.S.R. Switzerland and United Kingdom.

The delegation established personal contacts with various organisations for facilitating import of cotton.

Acceptance of Live Animal Cargo by Air India

568. SHRI B. S. BHAURA:
SHRI D. K. PANDA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has stopped accepting live animal Cargo;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons therefor; and

(c) what has been annual earnings from this head of account during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Air-India have temporarily suspended carriage of live animals consequent as a result of an incident involving death of two animals when Air-India carried a consignment of different types of animals for the Kanpur Zoo from Frankfurt to New Delhi on their flight AI 106 of 4th June, 1976. The investigations so far made have not revealed any laxity on the part of Air-India staff. The Corporation, however, carry day old chicks from India to points in the Middle East not involving any transhipments. The carriage of pets when accompanied by owners is also being allowed.

(c) The annual earnings on this account during the last three years is as follows:—

Year		*Revenue earned in rupees.*
1973-74	—	16,81,476.
1974-75	—	15,59,972.
1975-76	—	16,68,141.

Tourist Traffic

569. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourist traffic has increased during emergency period and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the percentage of increase in comparison to the figures for 1974-75 and 1975-76;

(c) what further steps are being taken to attract tourists from outside countries; and

(d) whether Government have a plan to finance and encourage various State Governments for making more

arrangements for tourist hotels and for the development of sight seeing areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Our tourist traffic to India increased by 14 6 per cent during the period July 1975 to July, 1976 as against an increase of 8 4 per cent during the corresponding period in 1974-75 The increase may be attributable to decline in prices, punctuality in air and rail services and a general sense of stability in the country

(c) In view of the prevailing trend in international tourist traffic, it is proposed to direct a greater promotional effort in those regions from where there has been a much faster growth of tourist traffic than in previous years These regions are Australasia Japan East Asia and West Asia As a first step a tourist office has been opened in Kuwait and tourist literature in Arabic and in Persian has been brought out Within the country special concessional fares have been introduced by the Indian Airlines and the railways, landing permits including multi-entry facilities have been extended to 28 days and a single point taxation for tourist vehicles has been introduced for promoting road travel by tourist within the country

(d) The practice of giving financial support to the State Governments by way of grants-in-aid for tourism schemes has been discontinued since the Fourth Five Year Plan The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs 35 09 crores for tourism schemes in the State sector during the Fifth Plan The State Governments are encouraged to develop tourism through suggestions and discussions at the time of formulating Five Year Plans and subsequent Annual Plans

Closure of Jute Mills

570 SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jute mills which are closed, under lock-outs and man-days lost during June 1975 to July, 1976, State-wise, and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-1107/76]

(b) The Government have taken several measures to improve the financial condition of the industry Industrial disputes however are primarily the concern of the State Governments

Gauhati Airfield

571 SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a decision had been taken and amount sanctioned for the extension and improvement of Gauhati airfield and if so, when,

(b) whether work has been started and any progress made so far,

(c) whether since November 1975 the Civil Aviation Department has asked the Indian Airlines to schedule its flights to and from Gauhati in the forenoon for carrying on the work on the airfield though no work has been taken up as yet, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) Sanction was issued on 1st April, 1975 for strengthening of the runway, taxiway and

apron to LCN 40 at Gauhati aerodrome at an estimated cost of Rs. 80.49 lakhs. Subsequently after scrutiny of the tenders, this amount has been increased to Rs. 98.60 lakhs and final clearance for executing the work was given on 26th March, 1976. The runway is adequate in length for the type of aircraft operated by Indian Airlines.

(b) Yes, Sir. The contract was awarded to the National Building Construction Corporation (a Govt. of India Undertaking) in May, 1976. Equipment and machinery have been brought to the site and quality of the materials is being tested. Earth work has started.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. It was anticipated that the work would commence in November, 1975. It did not materialise as the scope of the work had to be reviewed and revised keeping in view safety and other aspects The project was cleared in March 1976 and the work has commenced in May, 1976.

Export of Natural Rubber by S T C

572. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries to which natural rubber has been exported by State Trading Corporation and the total quantity of export during the last one year;

(b) whether there is a decline in the international prices of rubber; and

(c) if so, its likely impact on India's rubber industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) STC did not export natural rubber during last year. They have contracted for the export of rubber during the current year as follows:

U. K.	540	Tonnes
Japan	2,600	,,
West Germany	1,275	,,
Italy	200	,,
Netherlands	150	,,
Rumania	20	,,
Total	4,785	Tonnes

Out of the above mentioned quantity 4,060 tonnes have so far been shipped and the balance is likely to be shipped during August, 1976.

(b) International prices of rubber have been erratic over the last six months. There has been a decline in the price over the last six weeks or so.

(c) It is not likely to have an impact on India's rubber industry.

Request from Automotive Tyre Industry for Inbond movement of Goods

573. SHRI VARKEY GEORGE. Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state·

(a) whether the automotive tyre industry has made a request that the facility of inbond movement of its goods should be restored; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request was considered in detail but Government were not able to agree to it, in view of the adverse effect on Central Excise revenue as well as the procedural complications involved.

Trade with Iraq

574. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade with Iraq is growing from year to year; and

(b) if so, the present position thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). India's trade with Iraq has been expanding except for the last year, (1975-76) when there was a marginal decrease due to drop in Iraq's global offtake of certain items in keeping with their development plans.

Our trade exchanges with Iraq during the last four years have been as under:

(Value in Rs. lakhs)

	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
EXPORTS	1,098	2,034	7,269	6,460
IMPORTS	660	6,124	25,135	24,761
Total Trade exchange . . .	1,758	8,158	32,404	31,221

Exhibitions during 1976-77

575 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) how many exhibitions have been planned by his Ministry during 1976-77 and in which countries

(b) the amount sanctioned for each exhibition, and

(c) who are the officers to head these exhibitions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See* No LT-11072/76]

Persons arrested under COFEPOSA

576 SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state·

(a) the number of persons under detention under MISA and COFEPOSA for violating foreign exchange rules, and

(b) whether smuggling in recent months has gone down considerably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE) (a) As on 31st July, 1976 208 persons were under detention under the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (COFEPOSA) for acting in a manner prejudicial to conservation and/or augmentation of foreign exchange resources of the country (Persons detained under MISA as amended by Ordinance No 11 of 1974 were released when the said Ordinance lapsed on the midnight of 18th/19th December 1974 and in its place COFEPOSA Act, 1974 was enacted)

(b) Yes, Sir As a result of large scale preventive detention of smugglers and their associates, increased vigilance preventive checks and raids and intensive intelligence activities, smuggling activities have been considerably contained

Direct flights between Bhubaneswar and Delhi

577. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhubaneswar and Delhi are proposed to be connected by direct air flights; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). At present Indian Airlines have no plans to operate direct air service between Delhi and Bhubaneswar. However, the Corporation have already provided same day connection at Calcutta for passengers travelling between Delhi and Bhubaneswar and *vice versa*.

Assistance from U.N. Division of Narcotics

578. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been received by India from the U.N. Division of Narcotics to conduct research to improve the opium yield: and

(b) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government of India have not received any financial assistance from the United Nations Division of Narcotics, to conduct research to improve the yield of opium.

However, Dr. V. S. Ramanathan, Chief Chemist, Central Revenues Control Laboratory, New Delhi had been offered by the United Nations a Special Service Agreement with the United Nations Narcotics Laboratory of the Division of Narcotic Drugs, Geneva for the financial year 1975-76 in his personal capacity to conduct research on opium poppy and opium. Dr. Ramanathan accepted the offer with the permission of the Government. He has so far received U.S. dollar 7,200 to meet the expenses of research conducted in the field and in the laboratory. The Agreement which was originally signed for one year ending on 31-3-1976 was extended upto 30-9-1976 and is likely to be further extended upto 31-3-1977.

Deposits and advances by Nationalised Banks

579. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the total deposits in nationalised banks up-to-date;

(b) the break-up of such deposits in different States;

(c) total advances made by such banks (up-to-date) and the percentage of population covered in the different States;

(d) whether the backward districts in the country which accounted for 57.3 per cent of the total population of the country shared only 18.1 per cent of the aggregate bank credit till June, 1973; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The available statewise data on deposits, number of borrowal accounts and outstanding advances of public sector banks, including nationalised banks, is set out in the Statement attached. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11073/76].

(d) and (e). Regional imbalances in matters of banking development do exist. However, these are outcome of a much wider and long term problem of imbalances in economic develop-

ment. Thus, as in the case of other indicators of development, the backward districts have a low share of the operation of the banking system in all its aspect including branch net work, deposits and advances. Since bank nationalisation public sector banks have been endeavouring to reduce these distortions by opening branches in the backward districts and extending credit to the productive ventures of farmers, artisans and craftsmen and other small borrowers engaged in self-employment ventures. However, the flow of credit is slow in the absence of organised trade and industry.

To accelerate the pace of industrial development of these districts, the concerned agencies, besides giving priority to the programmes for the development of infrastructural facilities in these districts, offer various incentives like provision of land and sheds at concessional terms, investment subsidy, transport subsidy in some districts, tax concessions, concessional terms of finance from financial institutions etc to the entrepreneurs for locating industrial units in these areas

Investment in Corporate Sector

580 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the capital market has not improved even after giving concessions in wealth tax and income tax to encourage investment; if so, the facts thereof;

(b) whether it is because of the fact that the ordinary shareholder has lost faith in the corporate sector, if so, the reason therefor, and

(c) what measures have been taken or are proposed to be taken to encourage investment in the corporate sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) The Union Budget was presented on 15th March, 1976 which proposed concessions in the prevailing rates of wealth tax and income tax. Government have also extended other concessions subsequently as a result of which there has been a gradual improvement in the share prices and the Reserve Bank of India's index of ordinary share prices which stood at 97.3 (base 1970-71=100) on 1-5-1976 has risen to 102.1 as on 17-7-1976.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have taken several measures to encourage investment in the corporate sector. Some of them are:

(i) reduction in the prevailing high rates of wealth tax and income tax at higher income brackets;

(ii) introduction of the scheme of investment allowances for certain priority industries,

(iii) exemption of surcharge on income tax levied on companies since 1971 if they deposit an equivalent amount with the Industrial Development Bank of India for a period of 5 years;

(iv) reduction in the excise duty on television sets, refrigerators, passenger cars and caprolactam,

(v) reduction in the excise duty on non-levy aluminium,

(vi) reduction in customs duty on import of fertilisers plant, newsprint plants and computer and computers sub-system

(vii) Government also amended the Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividend) Act, 1974 in May, 1975 allowing companies to declare dividends for any financial year exceeding, in the aggregate its distributable profits for that financial year; the excess dividend being payable together with interest due thereon @ 8 per cent per annum in two equal annual instalments after the expiry of the Act. The Act has also not been extended beyond 6th July, 1976 as originally envisaged.

Government have also relaxed bonus guide lines and the rules framed for distribution of dividends.

Government is keeping a close watch on the health of the stock market.

Removal of bar on payment of Dividends

581. SHRI M KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the bar on payment of dividends by companies has been removed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Companies (Temporary Restrictions on Dividends) Ordinance, 1974 (which was subsequently converted into an Act) was promulgated on 6th July, 1974 for a period of two years and it ceased to be operative from 6th July, 1976 as originally envisaged. Government considered it advisable not to extend the life of the above mentioned Act beyond 6th July, 1976 with a view to improve the investment climate.

Coast guard service to check smuggling

582. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the proposal made by the Collector of Customs, Trichy for the organisation of a coast guard service to check smuggling on the Indian coast effectively; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). There is no Collector of Customs posted at Trichy. A Collector of Customs and Central Excise, is however, posted at Madurai and Trichy falls under his charge. He has not made any proposal for the organisation of a coast guard service. The anti-smuggling staff posted along the coast has been strengthened since 1974 and the position is under review.

Import of cotton bales

583. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import 1 5 lakh cotton bales during the current year;

(b) if so, the names of the countries from which it will be imported; and

(c) the amount to be spent thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) There is an immediate programme for import of 2 lakh bales of cotton.

(b) and (c) Since bulk of the import is to be on global basis, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the names of the countries from which imports take place and the total amount that will be spent thereon.

Steps to maintain price level

584. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI M. S. PURTY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether he had called a meeting of the concerned Central Ministers and economic experts to review the current price situation in the country; and

(b) if so, the result of this meeting and the decisions taken to maintain the price level?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) An inter-Ministerial meeting was held on July 16, 1976 to discuss and review the price situation.

(b) The meeting evolved a strategy to maintain price stability by increasing supplies, improving the distribution system and by curbing speculative hoarding of essential commodities. The various measures which were agreed upon at the meeting include (i) larger imports of edible oils and limitation on the consumption of domestic oils by the vanaspati industry, (ii) larger imports of raw cotton and synthetic fibres; (iii) larger releases of sugar; (iv) regulation of stocks of oilseeds with traders and of cotton with traders and mills; (v) tightening up of controls by the Reserve Bank of India over bank advances against cotton, oilseeds and edible oils; and (vi) intensification of drive against hoarders and speculators. In view of the fact that the country has over 17 million tonnes of foodgains in public stock, a comfortable foreign exchange situation and the revival of the monsoon, Government are confident that prices can be kept reasonably stable.

Tea industry in Cachar

585. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tea industry in Cachar now reeling under two successive waves of floods, is also faced with another crisis due to shortage of furnace oil; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). There were some temporary difficulties in movement of furnace oil arising out of disruption of rail communication for a few days which resulted in traffic congestion in Badarpur and Lamding railway stations. The rail communication now has been fully restored. Quick movement of tank wagons from Tinsukia by the oil company was commended by the Tea Industry in Cachar and presently there is no serious difficulty in availability of furnance oil.

Remunerative price for raw jute

586. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in some States raw jute may not get remunerative price due to the Government of India's decision to curtail manufacture of raw jute goods;

(b) if so, at what price the new crop was available in the markets in Assam and West Bengal; and

(c) what was the price of raw jute last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Producing regulation in respect of carpet backing and hessian introduced by the Government for conserving raw jute has been withdrawn with effect from 14th July, 1976.

(b) According to the latest report, prices of raw jute in the up-country markets are generally Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 per quintal above the statutory minimum levels.

(c) Raw jute prices generally ruled above the statutory minimum levels in the last year also.

Cash assistance rates

587. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seriously considering the proposal to keep

cash assistance rates valid for a minimum period of three years;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how far this would help the long term export assistance policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The proposal is under consideration.

Problems of textile and handloom units in Tamil Nadu

588. SHRIMATI PRAVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any scheme for a permanent solution of the problems of textile units and the handlooms of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Problems arise in textile industry in the entire country or in certain regions from time to time and efforts are made to provide possible solutions. It is difficult to anticipate problems for all time to come and provide solution on that basis

ग्रामों में दुकानों को साड़ियों और धोतियों की सप्लाई

589. श्री विश्वनाथ सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीब जनता के लिये खोली गई सस्ते कपड़े की दुकानों को सप्लाई की जा रही साड़ियों और धोतियों की संख्या बहुत कम है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुनिश्चित करने का है कि सप्लाई किये जाने वाले कुल कपड़े में 50 प्रतिशत साड़ियां और धोतियां हों ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). 1974 की अन्तिम तिमाही के दौरान कन्ट्रोल की धोतियों एवं साड़ियों की कम सप्लाई के बारे में शिकायतें थीं । वस्त्र आयुक्त ने तब इस सम्बन्ध में निर्देश जारी किये कि सभी मिलें अपने कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े के उत्पादन दायित्व का कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत धोतियों एवं साड़ियों के रूप में उत्पादन करेंगे । फलस्वरूप धोतियों एवं साड़ियों का उत्पादन लगभग 10 प्रतिशत के पिछले स्तर से बढ़ कर लगभग 39 प्रतिशत हो गया । एन०सी०सी०एफ० ने जो कन्ट्रोल का कपड़ा उठाने में एक समन्वय करने वाले अभिकरण के रूप में कार्य करता है, अभी हाल ही में धोतियों तथा साड़ियों की आवश्यकता कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े की आवश्यकता का लगभग 35 प्रतिशत बताई है । तदनुसार वस्त्र आयुक्त ने मिलों को अनुदेश जारी किये हैं कि वे जुलाई-सितम्बर, 1976 की तिमाही के दौरान धोतियों के रूप में अपने कन्ट्रोल के कपड़े के दायित्व को 20 प्रतिशत से तथा साड़ियों के रूप में 15 प्रतिशत से कम उत्पादन न करें। इससे समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की कन्ट्रोल की धोतियों तथा साड़ियों की मांग पूरी हो जायेगी । इन किस्मों के लिये उत्पादन का अपेक्षाकृत अधिक स्तर निर्धारित करना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है ।

Motor launches for Gobind Sagar Lake

591. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken the construction of two motor launches for Govind Sagar Lake in District Bilaspur of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the date when the project was sanctioned along with the date on which the work for the construction of launches commenced;

(c) the likely date by which the fabrication of the launches would be completed as also the date on which the launches would be pressed into service; and

(d) the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The order for construction of two 15-passenger launches for Gobind Sagar Lake was placed by the Department of Tourism on Central Inland Water Transport Corporation Ltd. Calcutta in May 1971. Work on the launches commenced in Febraury 1972.

(c) The launches were completed in July 1976. They are to be leased out to the Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corporation. We are now awaiting their reply regarding a convenient date on which they can be handed over to them.

(d) The delay in completion of the launches was due to several factors, among them political disturbances and labour trouble in Calcutta during 1971-72, power cuts and load shedding, shipbuilding quality steel shortage and non-availability of some of the material required for the construction of these launches.

Demand from Afro-Asian Countries for Avro Planes

593. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether earlier this year the Indian Airlines received firm demands from two Afro-Asian countries to provide on long term lease two or three of its Avro-748 planes along with flight crew and maintenance engineer for expanding their domestic air service;

(b) if so, the names of those countries; and

(c) whether these demands were met in full?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BHADUR): (a) to (c). A request for taking on lease one HS-748 aircraft was received from Yemen Airways. While Indian Airlines were not in a position to spare any aircraft, they informed the Yemen Airways that 2 aircraft were available with Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. for sale. However Indian Airlines were later informed that Yemen Airways were not interested in acquiring HS-748.

In March, 1976 Zambia Airways showed interest in taking on lease one HS-748 for a period of 3 to 6 months with option to buy the aircraft at the end of the lease period. Indian Airlines were not in a position to lease one aircraft immediately. The Corporation, however, arranged the lease of one aircraft from Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. who were in a position to supply the aircraft after 3 months. Indian Airlines also informed the Zambia Airways in April 1976 that they themselves would be in a position to supply on lease one HS-748 in August 1976 but there was no response from the Zambia Airways. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. have also informed Indian Airlines that Zambia Airways are not interested in the HS-748 aircraft.

Replacement of Fokker Friendship and Avro Planes

594. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering seriously the question of replacing its nine Fokker Friendship planes and 15 Avro-748s;

(b) if so, what about the Fokker Fellowship F-28 (80 seater) introduced lately; and

(c) the broad details about the substitute planes?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines are presently evaluating BAC-111-475 F-28-4000 and a short range version of Boeing-737, as part of their study to consider addition of short haul jets in their fleet for augmenting capacity as also for replacement of turbo prop aircraft.

(c) RAC-111-475 is a twin jet aircraft manufactured by M/s. British Aircraft Corporation, UK with a capacity of 80—85 seats. F-28-4000 is a twin jet aircraft manufactured by M/s. Fokker VFW International, Holland with a capacity of 80 seats. Boeing-737 (short range version) is a jet aircraft manufactured by M/s. Boeing Company, U.S.A., with a capacity of 126 seats.

Raids on residences and establishments of leaders of D.M.K.

595. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:

Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some residences and establishments of the leaders of D.M.K. Party have been raided by income-tax authorities; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof and value of articles recovered in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). As per available information, the Income-tax authorities have carried out search and seizure operations at Madras and Papanasam residences of Shri N. Ganapathy, a former Deputy Speaker of the dissolved Assembly and at a residence at Madras known to be maintained by Shri M. Karunanidhi, leader of the D.M.K. Party. In the former, no cash or other valuable assets were seized. Of the documents found, some have been taken over by the Central Bureau of Investigation authorities, while some others are under scrutiny of the Income-tax authorities. As a result of the latter search, jewellery worth about Rs. 75,000 and certain presentation articles of an estimated value of Rs. 1 lakh have been kept under prohibitory order under section 132(3) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Action as called for under the law will be taken.

Loan from World Bank for CMDA

596. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the World Bank has withheld its loan to the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority by putting pre-condition that in order to get the World Bank funds the CMDA would have to purchase equipment and materials from U.S.A.;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Bank's loan stipulation contained a clause where it was stated that unless the CMDA purchased equipment and materials from the U.S.A., an amount of Rs. 7 crores would not be available to the CMDA; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The World Bank has not imposed any such pre-condition.

(c) Question does not arise.

Credit Facilities for People in Rural Areas

597. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance Minister had recently called a meeting of the Chief Ministers to review the progress made by various agencies to meet the farmers' credit needs;

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereat;

(c) whether any State Government had expressed its dissatisfaction with the credit policy of these agencies; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to meet the credit demands of farers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) The Finance Minister had called a meeting of certain Chief Ministers at Bangalore on the 16th June, 1976 for the purpose of holding discussions on specific problems having a vital bearing on rural credit and especially consumption credit which was dealt with in the report of the Expert Committee on Consumption Credit, set up by Government of India in the wake of the various debt relief legislations undertaken by the State Governments.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11074/76].

(c) and (d). No, Sir. In the course of the discussions, the Chief Ministers put forward their respective viewpoints and made various suggestions for effective implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Committee on Consumption Credit. Most of these suggestions were accepted by the Union Finance Minister and urgent steps have been initiated to implement them.

Import of Edible Oils by S.T.C.

598. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation propose to arrange the imports of edible oils in order to meet the increased demand from the vanaspati industry;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) how much foreign exchange would be needed for it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). In view of the rising trend in prices of edible oils, Government has made it compulsory for the vanaspati industry to use atleast 50 per cent of imported oils for vanaspati manufacture. In order to meet this increased demand, STC has contracted for purchase abroad of sufficient quantity of edible oils out of the foreign exchange released to it for the purpose at the beginning of the year.

Closure of Textile Units

599. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 18 textile units are lying closed in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). As at the end of April, 1976, 18 cotton textile mills were lying closed. Of these 13 were closed due to financial difficulties, 4 due to labour trouble and 1 due to damage to machinery caused by Cyclone.

Setting up of Export Processing Zones

600. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to set up any more export processing zones; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) A decision has been taken that the establishment of new Free Trade Zones will not be encouraged.

(b) A number of substantive changes have taken place in Government policies regarding industrial licensing, capacity utilisation, implementation of the FERA, foreign collaboration and export production which necessitated a review of the general concepts regarding establishment of Free Trade Zones.

Credit to small Farmers by Banks

601. SHRI P. GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have directed banks to help small farmers; and

(b) if so, the quantum of credit provided to small farmers during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). It has been the policy of commercial banks to help the weaker sections of the community with emphasis on the small farmer and agricultural labourers. Banks have formulated various schemes to help these persons and provide credit on liberal and concessional terms. Under the Scheme of Differential Interest Rates, loans are granted by public sector banks to eligible farmers at a rate of interest as low as 4 per cent. The small farmers are also beneficiaries under the SFDA and MFAL schemes, in the implementation of which banks are actively participating.

2. The information regarding the quantum of credit provided to small farmers during the current year is not availble. However, according to the latest available information, the scheduled commercial banks' loans and advances outstanding as on the last Friday of September, 1974 in respect of farmers holding lands up to 5 acres amounted to Rs.. 118.81 crores.

Fall in the Demand of Saris

602. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether President of the All India Fabric Marketing Society has stated that the demand for Saris has fallen by 15 per cent during the last one year;

(b) if so, the facts and reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps the Ministry propose to take to remedy this shortfall in demand for saris?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The statement was with reference to the sale of handloom saris in the chain of Handloom Houses run by the All India Handloom Fabric Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd. It may be that there has been a fall in the sale of handloom saris in the few Handloom Houses run by the Fabric Society in the metropolitan cities of India. The Fabric Society is marketing less than 1 per cent of the total production of handloom fabrics in India. The decline in the sale of handloom saris in Handloom Houses cannot be considered as an al

India trend. As we have no information from any source regarding the fall in the production or sale of handloom saris, the question of taking any remedial steps to arrest the shortfall in demand for handloom sarees does not arise.

Closure of Tea Gardens in Assam

603. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 25,000 workers employed in 50 tea gardens in Karimganj and Hailakandi areas of Assam are facing unemployment due to floods that have made these areas inaccessible; and

(b) if so, the steps the authorities have taken to see that these tea gardens are not forced to close down due to flood havoc?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Neither the local Tea Producers Association nor the District authorities have reported about large scale unemployment in the gardens located in Karimganj and Hailakandi areas of Cachar District which became inaccessible for sometime due to damage caused to the roads by recent floods.

(b) Does not arise.

Progress in small Savings

605. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the progress made in regard to small savings during the last one year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): The net small savings collections have risen from Rs. 325.76 crores during 1974-75 to over Rs. 410 crores during 1975-76

Setting up of Hotels in West Bengal, Assam and Orissa by I.T.D.C.

606. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the factors which is hampering the growth of inflow of foreign tourists to West Bengal in the lack of good hotels;

(b) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has plans to set up good hotels in the States of West Bengal, Assam and Orissa so that it may help growth of package tourism in these States; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c). It is recognised that there is a general shortage of good hotel accommodation at almost all places of tourist importance in the country The India Tourism Development Corporation has plans to set up 30-room hotel at Siliguri in West Bengal; a 50-room motel at Gauhati in Assam; and a 75-room hotel at Puri and to add 20 more rooms to its travellers' lodge at Bhubaneshwar in Orissa. The Corporation has already opened its Airport Hotel at Calcutta.

Distribution of profits earned by Life Insurance Corporation

607. SHRI R N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the profit earned by Life Insurance Corporation during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the manner in which this profit was distributed under different heads and how much in terms of percentage did the policy holders get out of it; and

(c) whether Government are aware that the policy holders feel frustrated because they are not being given a fair share of the profit by raising the bonus or lowering the premium rates, and if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The profits (generally known as surplus) of the LIC are ascertained at the periodic actuarial valuations which are required under the L.I.C. Act to be performed once at least in every two years. Such surpluses emerging during the periods 1-4-1969 to 31-3-1971 1-4-1971 to 31-3-1973 and 1-4-1973 to 31-3-1975 were Rs. 115.98 crores Rs. 151.94 crores and Rs. 181.50 crores respectively.

(b) The manner in which the surpluses emerging at such valuations are to be distributed is laid down in Section 28 of the L.I.C. Act 1956, whereunder 95 per cent of such surplus or such higher percentage thereof as may be approved by the Central Government is to be allotted to or reserved for the Life Insurance policyholders of the Corporation and the balance after any further adjustments is to be paid to the Central Government. The Corporation has been allocating to its Life Insurance policyholders 95 per cent of the surpluses emerging at the various valuations.

(c) The LIC's bonus has gradually increased from Rs. 12.80 and Rs. 16.00 per thousand sum assured per annum on Endowment Assurances and Whole Life Assurances respectively in 1957 to Rs. 17.60 and Rs. 22.00 respectively. No further increase has been possible since 1969 owing to the adverse effect of inflation on its expenses. Also the gains in improvement in mortality experience are being passed on to the insuring public, in that the Corporation is now insuring those lives that were previously not insurable or were insurable subject to restrictions.

The LIC reduced the premium rates under certain Without Profit Plans of Assurances with effect from 1st February, 1970 and certain other Without Profit Plans with effect from 1-3-1971. The premium rates under One Year Renewable Group Term Assurance Plan and Level Group Term Assurance Plan were reduced with effect from 1-6-1971. The rates applicable to Annuity Plan have been liberalised with effect from 1-3-1972. The reduction in premium rates applicable to Group Deferred Annuity Plan and Group Pure Endowment Plan was made with effect from 1-11-1974. These reductions were effected after a detailed review.

Though the Life Insurance Corporation has experienced improvement over the years both in mortality and in the return on investments, yet it has not been possible to reduce the premium rates under with-profit plans or to increase the bonus rates because this favourable development has been off-set, *inter-alia*, by a steep rise in its expenses of management due to inflation. In the wake of Emergency there has been stabilisation of the economy and the general toning up of discipline and productivity in the LIC. But this trend for improvement must get established on a long term basis before credit therefor can be taken by the valuing Actuary. It was, therefore, decided by the LIC to defer consideration of any revision of premium rates under with-profit plans till such time as expenses have stabilised. Government hopes that this matter is considered by the LIC as soon as it finds it feasible to do.

Assistance from World Bank for Food Production

608. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has made special request to World Bank for assistance to West Bengal and Assam to improve food production;

(b) if so, the broad features of the State-wise plans drawn up for which Bank assistance is being sought; and

(c) the reaction of the World Bank to this request?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). For Assam, a Survey to prepare a scheme for modernizing its agriculture, has recently been conducted. As the proposal is in a preliminary state the details of the project and the quantum of financial assistance to be sought from the World Bank Group, are still to be worked out.

For West Bengal, a World Bank Team has recently appraised a project which deals mainly with agricultural extension and research. This project will be negotiated shortly.

Sales Tax Liability of Export Houses

609. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether merchandising export houses will incur sales tax liability with retrospective effect as a result of a recent Supreme Court Judgement in Serajuddin *Vs.* State of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether this liability will be about Rs. 600 crores;

(c) whether export houses including the STC have represented about this matter to his Ministry; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) In the case of Mohd. Serajuddin Vs. State of Orissa the Supreme Court has ruled that the real export contract which was eligible for exemption from sales tax was the one between the exporter and the foreign importer. Sale to the exporter for the purposes of export is not eligible for exemption from sales tax.

(b) Since the assessment and collection of local as well as Central sales tax is done by the respective State Governments, the Central Government has no definite information about the tax liability of merchandising export houses as a result of the Supreme Court decision.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Prices of Man-made Textile Fibres and Yarn

610. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are keeping a constant watch on the prices of man-made textile fibres and yarn;

(b) whether Government are aware that these prices are prohibitively high;

(c) if so, the steps being taken for reducing the cost of man-made yarn; and

(d) whether his Ministry propose to reduce the prices of caprolactum?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

Reimbursement of Cash Aid to Registered Exporters

611. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give full reimbursement of cash aid to registered exporters in 1976-77;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) whether this scheme is confined to those exporters only who received cash assistance in 1975-76; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The registered exporters, enrolled under the Simplified Payment Scheme of Cash Assistance, are paid forthwith the amount of cash assistance claimed, in full, as provisional payment on the basis of a preliminary scrutiny. For availing of this facility, the exporters are required to furnish the following additional documents:-

(i) a certificate from any Chartered Accountant certifying the correctness of all the particulars given in the prescribed statement of exports after checking the shipping bills and invoices;

(ii) an Indeminity Bond; and

(iii) a bank guarantee to cover 5 per cent of the amount claimed.

After making the provisional payment the licensing authorities carry out detail scrutiny. If any excess payment had been made on the basis of a preliminary scrutiny, the same is adjusted against the pending claims or in the alternative, the exporter is required to reimburse the excess amount paid, within a period of seven days.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) It has been the experience that the new exporters are not generally fully familiar with the procedure laid down for claiming cash assistance. As a result thereof, quite often exporters are required to make-up deficiencies before the amount claimd could be paid. Since under the Simplified Payment Scheme, the amount claimed is disbursed, though provisionally but without carrying out a detailed scrutiny, there, may be cases of excess payment which may result in long drawn correspondence with parties to recover the excess amount. In respct of established exporters, who have claimed cash assistance at least for one year, it is easier to adjust the excess amount, if any, from the pending claims.

Registered exporters not covered by the Simplified payment Scheme are paid the Cash Assistance due after normal scrutiny of the claim.

होटल 'पाटली पुत्र'

612. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना में भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा चलाये जा रहे होटल 'पाटली पुत्र' को यात्रियों के लिये कब से खोला गया है ;

(ख) इस होटल के निर्माण में कुल कितना व्यय हुआ और इसमें कितने व्यक्तियों के ठहरने की जगह है ; और

(ग) अब तक इस होटल में कितने यात्री ठहरे तथा उससे कितनी आय हुई ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) होटल पाटलीपुत्र ने अतिथियों को 17 अप्रैल, 1976 से परीक्षण के आधार पर लेना प्रारम्भ कर दिया ।

(ख) 31-3-1976 तक हुए व्यय का अनुमान 58.28 लाख रुपये लगाया जाता है । ये आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं तथा इनकी अभी लेखा परीक्षा होनी है । होटल में 56 कमरे हैं तथा 112 अतिथियों के लिए स्थान है ।

(ग) जुलाई, 1976 के अन्त तक, इस होटल में 533 पर्यटक ठहरे । इस तारीख तक 1.68 लाख रुपये की आय हुई ।

Allocation for Plan and Non-plan Development Schemes

613. SHRI P. M MEHTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) total allocations made for plan and non-plan development schemes for 1975-76 and 1976-77,

(b) whether this total is only marginally higher than similar allotments in the previous two years; and

(c) if so, whether the proposed increase in development expenditure under plan schemes is neutralised by reduction in the development expenditure under non-plan items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) (a) The allocations made for plan and non-plan development schemes amounted to Rs 7080 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1975-76 and Rs 7314 crores in the Budget Estimates for 1976-77

(b) The above allocations are considerably higher than those made in the previous two years (Rs 4281 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1973-74 and Rs 5628 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1974-75)

(c) Does not arise

Progress Regarding Modernisation of Textile Industry

614 SHRI P M MEHTA
SHRI K LAKKAPPA
SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA
SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are considering steps to have a quick modernisation of textile industry in the country;

(b) if so, the main steps that are likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the main reasons for slow progress of textile industry in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) A scheme of modernisation of the Textile Industry in the country is being finalised in consultation with the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI)

Unearthing of a Treasure in Jaigarh

615 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge treasure has been unearthed at Jaigarh in Jaipur (Rajasthan), and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKNIG (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) No treasure has so far been found at Jaigarh Fort Operations to locate it are continuing

Direction Issued by R.B.I. for Exchange of Soiled Notes

616 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India have issued any directive to the public sector banks to exchange soiled notes,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the date of issue;

(c) the amount upto which one person can get notes exchanged at a time;

(d) the amount of the currency notes exchanged so far, State-wise;

(e) whether Government have received any complaints that the directions are being violated and the currency notes of black marketeers are being exchanged in great number in the country; and

(f) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India vide its circular dated the 5th February, 1976, authorised all public sector banks to exchange or accept, in payment of dues, soiled and slightly mutilated notes. In order to make the general public aware of these facilities a notice was issued by the Reserve Bank of India on the 8th June, 1976 which was also reported in the Press on the 13th June, 1976. A copy of the Notice is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11075/76].

(c) Although there is no limit, yet this depends on the availability of staff at the bank at which the notes are tendered.

(d) No such statistics are available and the collection thereof will also be a very difficult and time consuming job since thousands of branches of public sector banks will be involved.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Fire in L.I.C. Building

617. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) the reasons of the big fire which broke out on the 3rd floor of Jeevan Vihar, L.I.C. Building early in June, 1976;

(b) total loss suffered due to fire and the property damaged; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent such big fires in future in Government buildings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The matter is under investigation by the Police whose report is awaited.

(b) The total loss is estimated to be approximately Rs. 4 lakhs. A part of the third floor of the building measuring about 640 Sq. Metres has been damaged by the fire.

(c) The Ministry of Home Affairs have already instructed all Central Ministries/Departments that advice should be sought from the Fire Adviser in the Ministry of Home Affairs for bringing up the fire protection arrangements in Government buildings to the required standard.

In regard to L.I.C. Buildings precautionary measures have been intensified by the L.I.C. to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future.

Tea Trade

618. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether rupee realisation against sterling in tea trade would be lower during the current year;

(b) if so, the estimated loss; and

(c) the reasons for loss in export of tea in 1976 as compared to 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Fall in Export of Gems and Jewellery

619. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the fall of export of gems and jewellery from India by two crores rupees between April 1975 and April 1976 than the previous year; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to improve their export?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Presumably, the question refers to the export of Rs 5.48 crores in April, 1976 as compared with Rs. 7.79 crores in April, 1975. Since International market conditions vary from time to time, it would be appropriate to compare the exports for the whole year. Gem and Jewellery exports amounted to Rs 130 crores in 1975-76 as compared with Rs. 101 crores in 1974-75.

पटना हवाई अड्डा

620. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना से हवाई जहाज से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या में हुई वृद्धि को देखते हुए हवाई अड्डे पर स्थान की कमी है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने पटना हवाई अड्डे के विस्तार की कोई योजना बनाई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं तथा यह योजना कब तक पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित हो जायेगी ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) पटना विमानपत्तन पर टर्मिनल भवन का विस्तार करने के लिये एक स्कीम तैयार की गई है ।

(ग) स्कीम की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

(1) प्रस्थान और आगमन हॉल ।

(2) सीमा-शुल्क हॉल ।

(3) सीमा-शुल्क, स्वास्थ्य तथा प्राथमिक उपचार के लिए बड़ा कमरा तथा अन्य स्थान ।

(4) "डिपार्चर होल्डिंग" क्षेत्र ।

(5) रेस्टोरेंट ।

यह कार्य 1977 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ।

कमजोर वर्गों को आर्थिक सहायता

621. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत देश में कमजोर वर्गों को वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिये राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा तैयार की गयी योजनाओं की गत एक वर्ष के दौरान हुई क्रियान्विति सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

राजस्व और बैंकिंग विभाग के प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रणव कुमार मुखर्जी): 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम में से 12 सूत्रों का सम्बन्ध बैंकों से है । सरकार ने सभी सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को सलाह दी है कि इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये अविलम्ब कार्रवाई करें । बैंकों ने समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को वित्तीय सहायता देने की विभिन्न योजनायें

बनाई हैं, जिनमें भूमिहीन मजदूरों, विशेष रूप से मुक्त बंधुआ मजदूरों, और फालतू भूमि पाने वालों, के लिए वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करना शामिल है ताकि वे भूमि-विकास, मकानों का निर्माण और डेरी-विकास, मुर्गी-पालन, सुअर-पालन, आदि जसे कृषि सहायक कार्य भी कर सकें ।

संसद भवन में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध चाय के डिब्बों के मूल्य में वृद्धि

622. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चाय बोर्ड की ओर से संसद भवन में संसद सदस्यों को चाय बेचने की व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या जनवरी 1974 से मार्च 1976 के बीच चाय के प्रत्येक पैकेट का मूल्य तीन बार बढ़ाया गया ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो प्रति पैकेट मूल्य 8.10 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 12 05 रुपये करने के कारण और औचित्य क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग). संसद सदस्यों की सुविधा के लिए प्राइवेट कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्मित चाय पैकेटों की बिक्री के लिए चाय बोर्ड द्वारा एक काउंटर की व्यवस्था की जाती है । उनकी कीमतें इन कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्माण लागत, श्रम लागत, कर आदि जैसे विभिन्न उपादानों को ध्यान में रखते हुए समय समय पर निर्धारित की जाती हैं । जनवरी, 1974 से मार्च, 1976 तक 500 ग्राम के पैकों के लिए इन कम्पनियों द्वारा निर्धारित की गई कीमतें निम्नलिखित हैं :—

	रु० पै०
25-2-74 .	8.40
2-6-74 . .	8.93
18-8-74 .	9.98
7-2-75 . .	10.50
24-11-75 .	11.20
1-3-76 . .	12.04

Raids to detect Evasion of Income Tax

623. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Ministetr of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) total number of searches conducted by the Central Direct Tax Authorities in search for tax evaded income between July 1975 and June 1976;

(b) total amount of tax evaded income, in cash and kind separately, detected and seized in the course of these searches; and

(c) what follow-up action, if any, has been taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). During the period July, 1975 to June, 1976, the Income-tax authorities conducted 2969 search and seizure operations for unearthing unaccounted-for income/assets. As a result thereof, the assets found and seized were as under:

	Value of assets (Rs. in Lakhs)	
	Found	*Seized*
Cash	462	365
Jewellery/Bullion/other assets	2608	1400

(c) After a search involving seizure of valuable assets, the first step is to pass an order under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, determining the undisclosed income in a summary manner and to retain such of the seized assets as are sufficient to satisfy the aggregate of tax liability (including interest and penalty) on the estimated undisclosed income and any existing liability under the various Direct Tax Acts. Thereafter, regular assessments are taken up and action as called for in law taken, including levy of penalty/launching of prosecution, wherever warranted.

Guidelines for Sick Tea Gardens

624. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared any guidelines regarding sick tea gardens; if so, the salient features thereof;

(b) State-wise number of sick tea gardens as in 1969-70 and 1975-76;

(c) total number of workers in the sick tea gardens State-wise as in 1969-70 and 1975-76; and

(d) the main problems of these gardens; and the steps, if any, proposed to be taken to tackle these problems?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Section 16B to 16E of the Tea (Amendment) Act, 1976, *inter alia* enumerate the circumstances under which the Government can cause investigation/assume management or control/take over a tea undertaking without investigation.

(b) In reply to a questionnaire issued by the Tea Board in July, 1972, 125 tea estates in the country claimed themselves to be uneconomic (sick). Their Statewise break-up is shown below:—

Assam	43
Tripura	6
Uttar Pradesh	1
W. Bengal	75
	125

According to an assessment made in 1975 there were about 43 sick/closed tea gardens in the regions like Darjeeling, Terai, Dooars, Cachar and Assam.

(c) No information is available in this regard.

(d) Some of the facts to which uneconomic/sick condition of a tea estate can be attributed are over-capitalisation, poor labour management relations, misapplication of funds, unscientific agricultural practices, mismanagement, etc. The process of identification and collection of information in respect of tea estates which can be considered for investigation/take over has been initiated.

Indianisation of Foreign Companies

625. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been slow pace of dilution of foreign equity under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) what is exact current position with regard to the issue of dilution; and

(d) factors responsible for the slow progress?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d). Do not arise.

(c) In accordance with the guidelines issued for administration of Section 29 of FERA, 1973 so far 52 companies have diluted their non-resident interest to 40 per cent or less. In addition, 188 foreign companies have already reduced or have been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to reduce their non-resident interest to 40%. 196 foreign companies engaged in the core sector, export-oriented activities, etc have been allowed to retain foreign equity upto 74 per cent or associate Indian equity participation of not less than 26 per cent. The Reserve Bank of India has also issued letters of intent in 79 cases asking the foreign companies to reduce their non-resident interest to the levels specified. 5 companies have gone out of the purview of Section 29 of the FERA, 1973 consequent upon merger/amalgamation.

2. A period of three months from the date of intimation has been allowed to foreign companies to submit their scheme of dilution. The dilution has to be effected within the period specified by the Reserve Bank of India.

Rise in the price of Cotton

626. SHRI D K. PANDA:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of cotton has been increasing steeply; and

(b) if so, the price position during each month of 1975 and 1976 and the reasons for the rising trend in the prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) There had been a sharp rise in cotton prices recently but the prices are now showing signs of stabilisation.

(b) Month-end price position during cotton seasons 1974-75 and 1975-76 (upto the end of July, 1976) in respect of some of the important varieties is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11076/76].

Rise in prices was primarily due to anticipated shortfall in the cotton crop during the current season and the increased demand for cotton fibre by the mill industry sparking of speculative trends in the cotton market.

Take over of Jute Mills in West Bengal

627. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bose-Mullick Committee has recommended take over of the National and Kinnison Jute mills in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) what is Government's reaction regarding the other jute mills which are still closed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Each case is treated by the Government on its own merit in deciding the appropriate course of action.

Jute Industry

628. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how far Government could resolve the crisis in Jute industry;

(b) whether any State Government has drafted a policy regarding jute industry;

(c) if so, the main features thereof; and

(d) Central Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government have taken several measures to remove the difficulties faced by the jute industry.

(b) to (d). The State Governments concerned send their recommendations from time to time which are duly considered in framing policies.

Incentives for National Savings

629. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have offered more incentives for national savings; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The Government have taken the following measures in the current year by way of providing better incentives for national savings:—

(i) The rates of commission for the undermentioned agencies have been enhanced as indicated against each with effect from the 1st July, 1976:—

(1) Authorised Agents under the Standardised Agency System and Cashiers and other disbursing officers under the Pay Roll Savings Scheme .. .. from 1.75 per cent to 2.5 per cent.

(2) Mahila Pradhans under the Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojna .. .. from 3 per cent to 4 per cent.

(3) Extra-Departmental Branch Postmasters.... from 1.5 per cent to 2 per cent.

(ii) The Post Office (Time Deposits) Rules, 1970, have been amended to provide the facility of premature closure after the expiry of a period of one year from the date of opening such account.

(iii) It is proposed to increase the maturity value of a Rs. 10 denomination account in a Post Office Recurring Deposit account from Rs. 750 to Rs. 760 and allow corresponding increases for other denomination accounts. It is also proposed to raise the maturity value of National Savingss Certificates V Issue so that a Certificate of Rs. 100 will have maturity value of Rs. 200 instead of Rs. 198. The proposed increased maturity values will be allowed on existing Recurring Deposit accounts and National Savings Certificates V issue also on pro-rata basis depending upon the number of years left for maturity.

Steps to Control Inflation

630. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increase in rate of interests on deposits has helped tackling of the inflation which had engulfed the country; and

(b) if so, what further steps are being taken to increase thrift among the public as also to further control inflation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) To the extent to which the additional savings are channelled through deposits for productive purposes, following the increase in interest rates, the control of inflation becomes easier

(b) A number of fiscal incentives to promote savings and other anti-inflationary measures have already been taken. Now measures to increase savings and control inflation will continue to be taken in the light of the emerging situation as and when the situation demands.

World Bank Loan for Seeds Projects

631. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank has given any loan to India for seeds projects;

(b) if so, the total amount thereof; and

(c) the projects for which this loan is to be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. India has entered into an Agreement on June 10, 1976 with the World Bank for a US $25 million for the National Seeds Project.

(c) The loan is intended for the development of the National Seeds Programme and in its first phase would cover the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Maharashtra and Punjab, where State Seeds Corporations would be set up to produce, process and market certified seeds. It would also provide assistance to National Seeds Corporation to improve storage and marketing and for vegetable seed production, and to Universities to improve breeder seed production and create or improve seed technology research capabilities.

Exports by Projects and Equipment Corporation

632. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Projects and Equipment Corporation has increased its exports in 1975-76 as compared to 1974-75;

(b) if so, what has been the percentage increase; and

(c) the countries with whom contracts have been made and the particulars of export orders?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 45 per cent.

(c) The important contracts concluded in 1975-76 are in respect of exports of

(i) Wagons Coaches, Steam and diesel locomotives to Tanzania;

(ii) Shock absorbers to Iran;

(iii) Vestibules to Burma;

(iv) Diesel engines to France;

(v) Tyres, hacksaw, blades, trust drills, bihexagon rings, carbide tipped tools to GDR;

(vi) Petrol pumps, garage equipment, spark plugs, fork lift tractors to USSR;

(vii) Textile Machinery, cables and boxes to Bangladesh;

(viii) Steel billets to Nigeria;

(ix) C. I. Fittings to Iraq; and

(x) Man-hole covers to Kuwait.

Export of Mangoes

633. SHRI GANGADEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of mangoes to foreign countries has reached on all time high during the year 1976;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which these were exported; and

(c) the total foreign exchange earnings in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):

(a) During 1975-76 the export of mangoes was the highest so far.

(b) Mainly to Bharein Island, Dubai, Kuwait, Muscat, Qatar, Singapore and U.K.

(c) The value of mangoes exported during 1975-76 was to the order of Rs. 161.41 lakhs.

Rise in Prices of Cotton

634. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been sharp rise in the prices of raw cotton recently, deflecting an imbalance in the market;

(b) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India has reviewed the situation and has reduced the inventory levels in respect of which bank advances could be given with normal margins; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir. The wholesale prices index (1961-62—100) for raw cotton recorded an increase of about 50 per cent between end December, 1975 and July 24, 1976.

(b) and (c). The Reserve Bank of India has tightened the selective credit controls relating to advances against cotton and kapas. Inventory levels in respect of which bank advances may be given with normal margins have been substantially reduced and in respect of additional stocks margins have been stepped up. The details are set out in the statement enclosed.

Statement

Revised minimum margins for advances against Cotton & Kapas

	Existing	*Revised*
Mills under National Textile Corporation.	20% for stocks of 12 weeks' consumption	20% for stocks of 6 weeks' consumption.
	35% for stocks in excess of 12 weeks' consumption.	35% for stocks in excess of 6 weeks' consumption.
Other Mills		
For mills other than those in Bombay, Ahmedabad and in the State of Bihar and West Bengal.	25% for stocks of 14 weeks' consumption.	25% for stocks of 6 weeks' consumption.
	50% for stocks in excess of 14 weeks' consumption.	45% for stocks in excess of 6 weeks' consumption.
For mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad.	25% for stocks of 12 weeks' consumption.	25% for stocks of 4 weeks' consumption.
	50% for stocks in excess of 12 weeks' consumption.	45% for stocks in excess of 4 weeks' consumption.
For mills in Bihar and West Bengal.	20% for stocks of 14 weeks' consumption.	20% for stocks of 8 weeks' consumption.
	35% for stocks in excess of 14 weeks' consumption	40% for stocks in excess of 8 weeks' consumption.
For mills solely engaged in spinning yarn.	20% for stocks upto 14 weeks' consumption.	20% for stocks upto 6 weeks' consumption.
	35% for stocks in excess of 14 weeks' consumption.	35% for stocks in excess of 6 weeks' consumption.

Exemptions:

1. Bank advances to mills in West Bengal run by the National Textile Corporation or by its authorised agencies against stocks equivalent to 8 weeks' (as against 14 weeks' earlier) consumption.

2. Advances against cotton and kapas to industrial users such as manufacturers of surgical cotton.

Scheme for Handling Government Receipts and Payments by Nationalised Banks

635. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently some public sector banks have been entrusted with the work of handling Government receipts and payments under the departmentalisation scheme; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme and the names of the Ministries and Departments accredited to such banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) YES.

(b) Separation of accounts from audit and installation of departmentalised accounting system has been introduced in 12 Ministries so far. As part of this reform, the responsibility for handling receipts and payments of some Ministries has also been entrusted to public sector banks. The banks which have so far (from 1-7-1976) been accredited to the different Ministries are as follows:—

Ministry of Petroleum & Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers	State Bank of Patiala
Ministry of Commerce	Central Bank of India
Deptt. of Mines	United Commercial Bank
Deptt. of Steel	Bank of India
Deptt. of Coal	United Bank of India
Ministry of Shipping and Transport	Syndicate Bank

Under the old system the receipts and payments on Government account were being handled only by the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India or its subsidiaries. Payments relating to these Ministries are now arranged by their Pay and Accounts Offices through branches of the public sector banks nominated for them. Each public sector bank has nominated a link branch for collecting together the payments and receipts made by its branches and for settling accounts with the Reserve Bank of India. This arrangement will be extended to more Ministries when the scheme of departmentalisation of accounts is extended from 1-10-1976.

A scheme for collection of Direct Taxes through selected branches of public sector banks has also been introduced from 1st April, 1976 in metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Kanpur, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Bangalore. In each centre branches of two or three public sector banks have been authorised to receive direct taxes and credit them to Government account through Reserve Bank of India or State Bank of India. It is proposed to extend this arrangement to other places in the country in stages. A similar scheme is also under consideration for Indirect taxes.

In Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Lucknow all public sector banks have been authorised to disburse pensions of Central Government pensioners from July, 1976 (i.e. from the pensions for July, 1976 payable in August, 1976). The payments made by these banks will be reimbursed to them by the branches of Reserve Bank of India or State Bank of India at these centres and taken to Government account. The scheme will gradually be extended to all other places in the country.

Raids on Houses of Officials of Income Tax and Customs Departments

636. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) how many houses of the Income Tax and Custom Department officials have been raided during the last two years on specific complaints or information;

(b) a brief account thereof; and

(c) whether any house of High Government Officials at Central or State level not below the rank of Deputy Secretary has been raided during the emergency and if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). House of 42 officials of Income-tax and Customs Department have been raided by Central Bureau of Investigation during the last two years (1974-75 and 1975-76).

As a result of these raids incriminating documents were recovered in 40 cases. While charge sheets have already been filed against 9 officers, cases against 7 officers are pending Regular Departmental Action. Cases against 21 officers are pending investigation.

No raids were conducted under Gold Control Act at the houses of Income-tax and Customs Department officials during the last two years (1974-75 and 1975-76).

Particulars of raids conducted if any at the houses of Income-tax and Customs Department officials under Customs Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and Direct Taxes Laws are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) During the period of emergency (i.e. 1-7-75 to 31-7-76) houses of 10 officials at Central and State level not below the rank of Deputy Secretary have been raided/searched by Central Bureau of Investigation. As a result of these searches incriminating documents and/or valuables and movable/immovable assets were found. In six cases allegations are possession of assets disproportionate to their known sources of income and 3 cases are of causing pecuniary loss to Government and one case is of a conspiracy for cheating a bank. All these ten cases are under investigation.

No raids were conducted at the houses of Government officials not below the rank of Deputy-Secretary under Gold Control Act during the emergency (i.e. 1-7-75 to 31-7-76).

Particulars of raids conducted, if any, at the houses of Government officials not below the rank of Deputy Secretary under Customs Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and Direct Taxes Laws are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Deposits of Non-Nationalised Banks

637. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of non-nationalised scheduled banks in the country which have crossed Rs. 80-crore deposit figure; and

(b) whether Government propose to nationalise those banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) As on 25th June, 1976 the deposits of the following non-nationalised scheduled commercial banks in the country have exceeded Rs 80 crcrs:

Indian scheduled banks

1. Andhra Bank Ltd.
2. Vijaya Bank Ltd
3. Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd.
4. New Bank of India Ltd.
5. Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd.

Foreign scheduled banks

6. Grindlays Bank Ltd.
7. Chartered Bank.
8. Citi Bank N.A. (formerly First National City Bank)
9. Mercantile Bank Ltd.

(b) Government have no proposal, at present, to nationalise these banks.

Export Trade in Iron and Manganese Ore

638. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether export trade in iron and manganese ore has increasingly been dominated by big operatives, particularly in the State of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to curb this unequal competition; and

(c) whether any complaints have been received in this regard and if so, action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No complaints have been received in this regard and therefore no action is called for.

Provision of Funds for Modernisation of Textile Mills

639. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be be pleased to state the provision of funds made during the current year for modernisation of sick textile mills taken over by N.T.C. in the country and Maharashtra State in particular?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): During the current financial year, a provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made for modernisation of N.T.C. mills. This amount includes Rs. 4.45 crores for modernisation of the N.T.C. Mills located in the State of Maharashtra.

Banking Service Commission

640. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have now decided to set up a Banking Service Commission;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) when the constitution of the Commission expected to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The Banking Service Commission has not yet been established.

Airports in Maharashtra

641 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) what provision has been made in the 5th Plan for modernisation of airports in the country,

(b) the main features of the proposals cleared/under consideration in respect of airports in Maharashtra, and

(c) the action being taken to expedite clearance of the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Modernisation of airports is a continuous process and efforts are constantly made in this direction consistent with operational requirements and the availability of resources. A sum of Rs 63 29 crores has been provided in the Fifth Five Year Plan of the Civil Aviation Department for development and modernisation of domestic aerodromes An outlay of Rs. 27.67 crores has been made in the Fifth Five Year Plan for modernisation and development of the four International Airports in the country viz. Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

(b) The project for construction of a new Inernational passenger and cargo terminal complex at Bombay airport at a total cost of Rs. 11 crores has been sanctioned. The work has been started in March, 1976

A statement indicating the works at domestic aerodromes in Maharashtra and procurement and installation of communication and navigational equipment is laid on the table of the Sabha [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-11077/76]

(c) The procurement, installation of communication/navigation equipment and associated civic works in respect of aerodromes mentioned in the statement are in various stages of implementation

अण्डमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह की ओर पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने की योजना

642 श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ऐसी कोई योजना बनाने पर विचार कर रही है कि जिसके फलस्वरूप अधिकाधिक विदेशी तथा भारतीय पर्यटक अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में जा सकें, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) और (ख). दिसम्बर, 1973 से, सीमित संख्या में विदेशी पर्यटकों को अंडमान द्वीप समूह के उत्तरी द्वीपों की यात्रा करने की अनुमति प्रदान कर दी गयी है। इन द्वीप समूहों के लिए पर्यटक सुविधाओं के विकास की योजना पर विचार केवल साधनों की उपलब्धता तथा अन्य प्राथमिकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन करने के पश्चात् ही किया जाएगा।

Correction of Answer to Unstarred Question No. 3885 dated 14-5-76 re. Branches of Dead Banks in Bihar

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): In reply to part (b) of the Unstarred Question No. 3885 by Shri Bhogendra Jha in the Lok Sabha on the 14th May, 1976, among other things, District-wise data regarding the number of commercial bank branches in Bihar as on 31st March 1976 were given in the *Annexure II* referred to therein.

It has, however, been observed that the Reserve Bank of India had inadvertently reported figures of population per bank office in thousands in place of the number of bank offices district-wise in Bihar. The Reserve Bank of India *vide* its communication dated the June 30, 1976 has now given the correct figures in this regard

I am, therefore, taking the first available opportunity to correct the record. A revised statement showing the district-wise distribution of offices of commercial banks in Bihar as on 31st March, 1976 is enclosed. I regret the discrepancy which had crept in the earlier reply.

Statement

	Name of the District	No. of offices
1.	Aurangabad	10
2.	Begusarai	22
3.	Bhagalpur	35
4.	Bhojpur	31
5.	Darbhanga	21
6.	Dhanbad	62
7.	Gaya	31
8.	Giridih	20
9.	Gopalganj	6
10.	Hazaribagh	33
11.	Katihar	9
12.	Madhubani	12
13.	Monghyr	44
14.	Muzzaffarpur	30
15.	Nalanda	18
16.	Nawadah	15
17.	Palamau	28
18.	Paschim Champaran	18
19.	Patna	95
20.	Purnea	37
21.	Purwa Champaran	28
22.	Ranchi	61
23.	Rohtas	31
24.	Saharsa	22
25.	Samastipur	18
26.	Santhal Parganas	49
27.	Saran	23
28.	Siwan	10
29.	Singhbhum	59
30.	Sitamarhi	12
31.	Vaishali	16
		906

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1974-75

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cotton Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General theron. under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11034/76.]

SUBSIDIARY BANKS (APPOINTMENT OF EMPLOYED DIRECTORS) AMNDT. RULES, 1976, NATIONALISED BANKS (MANAGEMENT AND MISCEL. PROVISIONS) (2ND AMNDT.) SCHEME, 1976, ANNUAL REPORT OF DELHI FINANCIAL CORPORATION WITH AUDIT REPORT FOR 1974-75, NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT, TAMIL NADU STAMP (FIXATION OF REMUNARATION FOR LICENSED VENDORS) RULES, 1976 WITH STATEMENTS FOR DELAY, ETC. AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INCOME-TAX ACT, 1961

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg—

(1) to re-relay on the Table a copy of the Subsidiary Banks (Appointment of Employee Directors) (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 1090 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 62 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Bank) Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10743/76].

(2) to lay on the Table—

(i) A copy of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 421(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st June, 1976, under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11036/76.]

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Financial Corporation together with a statement of assets and liabilities, profit and loss account and Auditor's Report for the year 1974-75 published in Notification No. F.6/4/75-Fin.(2) in Delhi Gazette dated the 2nd April, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11037/76.]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (Fifteenth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 752 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1976.

(ii) The Central Excise (Nineteenth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 222(E), in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1976.

(iii) The Central Excise (Seventeenth Amendment) Rules, 1976 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 939 in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11038/76.]

(4) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 747(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd August, 1976 and G.S.R. 757(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1976, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11039/76.]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975:—

(i) The Delhi Sales Tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. F.4(25)-76-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette the 7th June, 1976.

(ii) The Delhi Sales Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. F. 4 (33). 67-Fin.(G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 26th June, 1976.

(iii) The Delhi Sales Tax (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. F.4(1)76-Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th July, 1976.

(iv) The Delhi Sales Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No F. 4/61/75-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 16th July, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11040/76.]

(6) A copy of the Tamil Nadu Stamp (Fixation of Remuneration for Licensed Stamp Vendors) Rules, 1976, published in Notification No. GO Ms. 381 in Tamil Nadu Government Gazette dated the 17th March, 1976, under sub-section (2) of section 75A of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-11041/76.]

(7) A statement (Hindi and English versions)—

(a) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification; and

(b) reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the Notification [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11041/76.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

(i) S.O 1920 published in Gazette of India dated the 12th June, 1976.

(ii) S.O. 2145 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1976.

(iii) S.O. 2215 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1976,

(iv) S.O. 2216 published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd July, 1976.

(v) S.O. 2349 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1976.

(vi) S.O. 2350 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1976.

(vii) S.O. 2351 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1976.

(viii) S.O 2352 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1976.

(ix) S.O. 2353 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1976.

(x) S.O. 2354 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th July, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11042/76].

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS (3RD AMNDT.) RULES, 1976, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ADDITIONAL EMOLUMENTS (COMPULSORY DEPOSIT) ACT, 1974, AND FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-12-1973

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Post Office Savings Banks (Third Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 485(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1976, under

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]

sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11043/76.]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 25 of the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Act, 1974:—

(i) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Government Employees) (Amendment) Scheme, 1976, published in Notification No. G S.R. 430(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1976.

(ii) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Local Authority Employees) (Amendment) Scheme, 1976, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 431(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1976

(iii) The Additional Emoluments Compulsory Deposit (Employees other than employees of Government and Local Authorities) (Amendment) Scheme, 1976, published in Notification No. G S.R. 432(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 1976. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-11044/76]

(3) A copy of the First Annal Report (Hindi and English versions) under Rule 6 of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Rules, 1973 on the working and affairs of the General Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended 31st December, 1973 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-11045/76]

COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL) 2ND AMNDT ORDER, 1976 AND REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD, MADRAS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31-3-1974

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table –

(1) A copy of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Second Amendment Order, 1976, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 487(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd July, 1976, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11046/76.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (3) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 31st January, 1976 issued by the President in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu:

(i) Review by the Government of Tamil Nadu on the working of the Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year ended 31st March, 1974.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited, Madras, for the year ended 31st March, 1974 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-11047/76]

12.02 hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHU RAMAIAH) With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 16th August, 1976, will consist of.—

(1) Consideration of any part discussed item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of:

(a) The Territorial Waters, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic

Zone and Other Maritime Zones Bill, 1976 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(b) The Contingency Fund of India (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(c) The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(d) The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Second Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(e) The Indian Iron and Steel Company (Acquisition of Shares) Bill, 1976.

(f) The President's Pension (Amendment) Bill, 1976.

(g) The Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1976.

(h) The Factories (Amendment) Bill, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(i) The Essential Commodities (Amendment) Bill, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(3) Discussion and voting of the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1976-77.

(4) Consideration of Resolutions seeking approval to the continuance of President's Rule in Naga land and Tamil Nadu.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: (Serampore): Yesterday, the Business Advisory Committee met but some of the items which he has mentioned, were not discussed there. For example, supplementary grants, etc. were not there.

MR. SPEAKER: But the Motion is there.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Why were all these things not brought before the Committee?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I would request you to call a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee in time so that the items which were not considered in the Committee, can be placed before it.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTY-SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th August, 1976."

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-second Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th August, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1976-77

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to present a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1976-77.

12.04 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2, dated 13-8-1976.

SEYID MUHAMMAD): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

CONTINGENCY FUND OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950.

MR. SPEAKER. The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Contingency Fund of India Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI. Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

12.05 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1976 AND MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd*

MR SPEAKER. Now, further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee on the 12th August, 1976 Time allotted 4 hours, time taken 1 hour and 20 minutes, balance 2 hours and 40 minutes. At what time the Minister will speak?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): The Minister may be called at 3 o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hari Singh to continue his speech.

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल जब इस बिल पर चर्चा हो रही थी, तो विरोधी दल के कुछ वक्ताओं ने कहा कि मीसा के द्वारा नागरिक स्वतंत्रता, व्यक्तिगत आजादी और प्रेस की आजादी छीन ली गई है। जो लोग आज नागरिक स्वतंत्रता और व्यक्तिगत आजादी का नारा लगाते है, मैं उनसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा कौन सा शान्तिप्रिय और भलमनसहत के साथ काम करने वाला नागरिक है, ऐसा कौन सा डाक्टर या प्रोफेसर है, जो ईमानदारी के साथ देश और जनता के हित में काम कर रहा था, ऐसा कौन सा व्यापारी है, जो अपना व्यापार ईमानदारी से चला रहा था, ऐसा कौन सा विद्यार्थी है, जो अपने स्कूल या कालेज मे ढंग से पढ रहा था और जो तोड़-फोड के काम मे नही लगा था, जिसको मीसा के अन्तर्गत पकडा गया है और जिसकी आजादी छीनी गई है।

अगर निष्पक्ष ढंग से देखा जाये, तो इसका जवाब यह होगा कि जो लोग पकडे गये हैं, वे सचमुच मे तोड-फोड या तस्करी के काम मे लगे थे, जो मिलावट कर के देश के नागरिकों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड कर रहे थे, जो लाखों करोडो रुपये देश से बाहर भेज रहे थे, जो करो की चोरी कर रहे थे, जो तरह तरह के नारो से लोगो को भडका रहे थे। मीसा के अन्तर्गत जिन लोगो की आजादी छीनी गई है, ये वे लोग थे, जो विदेशी ताकतो के हाथो मे कठपुतली बन कर हिन्दुस्तान मे केऑस पैदा कर के यहा की जम्हूरियत को समाप्त करना चाहते थे।

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 13-8-1976

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

आज जेलों में वे लोग पकड़े हुए हैं, जो अपने देश की हुकूमत के प्रति वफादार न रह कर दूसरे देशों के हाथों में खेल कर हिन्दुस्तान के हित पर आघात करना चाहते थे।

आज शिकायत की जाती है कि मीसा के द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान के नागरिकों की आजादी छीन ली गई है। आजादी उन लोगों की छीनी गई है, जिन्होंने यह नारा लगाया था : Boycott of schools and colleges and examinations for one year; 'Gherao' of MLAs to force them to resign their membership of the Assembly; social boycott of MLAs.; formation of a parallel assembly; paralysing of work in Government offices; no-tax campaign; boycott of courts; establishments of parallel governments and parallel courts—Janata Sarkars and Janata Adalats; and incitement of Armed Forces, police and government servants.

जिन लोगों ने यहां समानान्तर सरकार और समानान्तर अदालत बनाने का नारा लगाया था, जिन्होंने पुलिस, फौज और सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सरकार के आदेश न मानने और आफिस में काम न करने के लिए उकसाया था, केवल उन्हीं की आजादी मीसा के अन्तर्गत छीन ली गई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि यदि आप के हाथ में हुकमत चलाने का काम, देश की सुरक्षा और ला एण्ड आर्डर कायम रखने का कार्य हो, तो क्या आप ऐसे लोगों को स्वच्छन्दतापूर्वक कार्य करने की इजाजत देंगे, जो हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी को खतरे में डालना चाहते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो लोग मीसा में पकड़े गये हैं, वे इसी लायक थे। वे देश में बगावत की आग भड़का रहे थे।

लोग पूछते हैं कि मीसा ने देश को क्या दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि उसने देश को एक अनुशासित जीवन दिया। पहले कुछ लोग कहते थे कि आज का विद्यार्थी पढना नहीं चाहता है, टीचर और प्रोफेसर स्कूलों और कालेजों में क्लासिज नहीं लेना चाहते हैं और वे सब बगावत पर उतारू हैं। मैं विरोधी दल से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि आज वही विद्यार्थी, टीचर और प्रोफेसर शान्ति के साथ अपना काम क्यों कर रहे हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि वास्तव में उन लोगों के दिलों में विरोधी दल के नारों के लिए कोई जगह नहीं थी।

अंग्रेजों के राज्य में भी जब देश में सैकड़ों आदमी काले पानी की सजा भुगत रहे थे और अंग्रेजों के अत्याचारों का शिकार हो रहे थे, तो देश की आम जनता और विशेषकर युवा-वर्ग हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी का प्रतीक तिरंगा झंडा लेकर, "वंदेमातरम" गाता हुआ अंग्रेजों की पुलिस और फौज के सामने अपना सीना तान देता था। हिन्दुस्तान के जो राजनेता यह कहते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता उनके साथ है, हमने देखा कि मीसा के लागू होने और इमर्जेंसी डिक्लेयर होने पर वे अकेले रह गये और उनके साथ नारे लगाने वाले पता नहीं कहां चले गये। देश के लोग उनके साथ नहीं थे और उन्होंने उनको अपना सहयोग नहीं दिया, क्योंकि वे विदेशी ताकतों के इशारे पर नाच रहे थे और हिन्दुस्तान में पालिटिक्स आफ केओस चला रहे थे। मीसा के कारण ही सरकार पूंजीपतियों के घरों से करोड़ों रुपये, हीरे-जवाहरात और मनों के हिसाब से सोना-चांदी निकालने में सफल हुई है। इससे पहले ये लोग कोर्ट की शरण लेते थे और तरह तरह के बहानों से जमानत पर छूट जाते थे। जमानत पर आने के बाद अगर उनका एक लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ तो तस्करी, मिलावट, प्राफिटियरिंग और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग के द्वारा करोड़ों रुपये वे फिर पैदा कर लेते थे। कानून कमजोर पड़ गया था। मीसा ने अदालतों को और कानून को यह ताकत दी कि जो नाजायज तत्व जनता का शोषण करने वाले और मिलावट करके नागरिकों की जिन्दगी के

[श्री हरि सिंह]

साथ खिलवाड़ करने वाले थे उनको बन्द किया जा सके। अगर हिन्दुस्तान में जम्हूरियत को कायम रखना था और प्रजातन्त्र को चलाना था तो मीसा बहुत आवश्यक हो गया था। जैसे ही एमर्जेंसी और मीसा लागू हुए हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हर क्षेत्र में चाहे वह औद्योगिक उत्पादन हो, शिक्षा हो, टैक्स वसूलयाबी का काम हो या और दूसरे काम हों चारों तरफ तरक्की दिखाई पड़ती है। सरकार की जो योजनाएं बीसों साल से ठंडी पड़ी हुई थीं जिनके अन्दर उत्पादन के लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति करना मुश्किल हो रहा था उन्हें पूरा कर लिया गया।

पिछले दिनों में यहां जो ट्रेड यूनियनों के लीडर थे उन्होंने नारा लगा दिया और रेल कर्मचारियों को भड़का कर तोड़ फोड़ लूट मार और हिंसा की कार्यवाहियां शुरू करवा दीं। एक कैओस का वातावरण पैदा कर दिया। जो लायल वर्कर गाड़ी चला रहे थे उनके ऊपर तेजाब फेंक कर उन्हें जला दिया गया। जब ऐसी स्थिति हो तो क्या कोई सरकार चुप बैठ सकती है? कोई सरकार यह कहे कि हम हुकूमत चला रहे है और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर हर विभाग मे ये चीजें घट रही हों तो फिर वह सरकार किस काम की? आखिर सरकार की क्या जिम्मेदारी है? जो सरकार कहती हो कि हम प्रजातन्त्र चलाना है, आखिर प्रजातन्त्र चलाने के लिए देश की रक्षा बहुत जरूरी है। जब देश नही रहेगा तो प्रजातन्त्र कहा से आएगा? ऐसे लोग जो टोटल रेवोल्यूशन की बात कर रहे थे, जो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति का नारा दे रहे थे, वे चाहते क्या थे? और तो और, एक सज्जन थे कोई सेबल मिश्रा साहब, वह यहां से भाग कर चीन चले गए। सरकार के विरुद्ध षड्यन्त्र करने के लिए और श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण तथा उनके साथियों ने उनसे सम्पर्क स्थापित किया और इस बात का इन्तजार करने लगे कि यहां से क्या सुझाव जाते हैं, हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार को पलटने के लिए। उनको आप क्या कहेंगे? क्या ऐसे आदमियों को आप छट देंगे कि वे आजाद होकर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर क्रान्ति का वातावरण पैदा करें और लोगों को भड़काएं। एक तरफ तो यह कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को भोजन नहीं मिलता है, मकान नहीं मिलता है, पहनने को कपड़ा नहीं मिलता है, दूसरी तरफ यही लोग देश के अन्दर तोड़ फोड़ और हिंसा की नीति चला कर चाहते थे कि लोगों को ये चीजें न मिल पाएं। तो यह चीज कैसे चलने दी जा सकती थी? प्रजातन्त्र के अन्दर लोगों की भी बहुत जिम्मेदारी होती है और डिसिप्लिन भी बहुत आवश्यक है। विरोधी दलों के लोग कहते रहते थे कि डेमोक्रेसी खतरे में पड़ गई है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि डेमोक्रेसी के लिए डिसिप्लिन बहुत आवश्यक है। महात्मा गांधी जो बड़े ही आदर्श पुरुष थे संसार के अन्दर, उन्होंने कहा था —

"A born democrat is a born disciplinarian. Democracy comes naturally to him who is habituated to yield to willing obedience to all laws, human or divine. Let those who are anxious to serve democracy qualify themselves by satisfying first the acid test of democracy—discipline."

महात्मा गांधी जो पावक थे स्वतन्त्रता के उन्होंने भी यह कहा है कि अगर नागरिक स्वतन्त्रता को मांगना चाहते हैं, प्रजातंत्र मे रहना और घूमना चाहते हैं, प्रजातांत्रिक जीवन को अपनाना चाहते हैं तो उनको अनुशासन में रहना होगा और विरोधी दल के लोग कहते थे कि अनुशासन को खत्म कर दो, हमको स्वतंत्रता दे दो, तो आखिर ये दोहरी बातें कैसे चलेंगी? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के अन्दर मीसा बहुत आवश्यक हो गया था। हमारे विद्यार्थी परिषद् या राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के लोग कहते थे कि मुस्लिम तो इन्फीरियर किस्म

के नागरिक हैं, वे वफादार नहीं हैं और यहीं नहीं वे चलते चलते वैंकुवलड कास्ट तक भी पहुंचते थे। वे कहते थे कि वर्ण-व्यवस्था ही देश में चलनी चाहिए। वर्ण-व्यवस्था का रूप आपको मालूम है कि हम जिस क्लास से आते हैं उस क्लास के लोग सड़क पर चल ही नहीं सकते थे। जनसंघ ने एक पैरामिलिटरी फोर्स बना ली थी और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर खून खराबी करने की तैयारी कर ली थी। उनके यहां यह हालत थी कि रुपया गुरु दक्षिणा में दो, उसकी कोई रसीद नहीं मिलेगी, उसका कोई एकाउंटिंग नहीं होगा। सिर्फ सर संघ चालक उस रुपये की गिनती कर सकते थे। कोई आदमी रुपया दे, उसकी कोई गिनती न हो यह क्या है? तो इन्होंने मजबूर कर दिया हमारे देश की सरकार को इस तरह का कदम उठाने के लिए और मैं तो कहना चाहता हूं कि हम खुशनसीब हैं, खास तौर से जिस वर्ग से मैं आता हूं वह वर्ग तो बहुत ही खुशनसीब है कि देश को श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जैसा प्राइम मिनिस्टर मिला हैं जिनकी सूझबूझ, खिन के अमली ज्ञान और हिन्दुस्तान की मुहब्बत ने इस देश को और प्रजातन्त्र को बचा लिया। आप जानते है कि हिन्दुस्तान आज समानता की ओर जा रहा है। आज उनकी हुकुमत और उनके नेतृत्व मे यहा के इंसान का प्रतिदिन का वेतन भी बढ़ रहा है और हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी भी बढ़ रही है। हिन्दुस्तान की साख सारी दुनिया के अन्दर बढ़ रही है इसलिए कि हिन्दुस्तान मे एक स्टेबल गवनमेंट है। आज दूसरे देश के लोग यकीन करते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर मजबूत सरकार है। आप जानते है कि हिन्दुस्तान पहले रेल का इजन भी कैनाडा और अन्य देशों से मंगाता था। लेकिन आज हमारे बनारस में बना हुआ इंजन तजानिया जैसे देशों को जा रहा है।

जब अंग्रेज यहां से गए वे उस समय चर्चिल ने पार्लियामेंट में बोलते हुए एटली से कहा था कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी दे दी गई तो सिवाय बाटल के पानी के हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को और कुछ खाने-पीने को नहीं मिलेगा। उसने यह भी कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों इंसानों की मौत का पाप भी इसके बाद तुम्हीं को लगेगा। लेकिन कांग्रेस के कुशल नेतृत्व ने चर्चिल के इस कथन को झुठला दिया। आज सब को यहां भोजन मिलता है, कपड़ा मिलता है और आज हम समानता की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं, ईक्वलिटी की ओर जा रहे हैं, लोगों की उमंग और आशा का अंदाज नहीं लगाया जा सकता। यह इसलिए संभव हुआ कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी और कांग्रेस के सबल हाथों में देश के शासन की बागडोर है। विरोधी दलों को चूंकि सत्ता नहीं मिली है इसलिए ये चिल्ला रहे हैं।

आखिर में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो मिसा की अवधि बढ़ाने का प्रश्न उठा यह क्यों उठा? हमारे यहां के कुंवर साहब माननीय सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे जानते हैं कि मुख्य मंत्री के यहां प्रार्थना-पत्र गुजरने पर हमारे यहां के एक नेता पैरोल पर छूट कर आए। लेकिन पैरोल पर आने के बाद उन्होंने कितना बड़ा एक क्लेडेस्टाइन आन्दोलन शुरू कर दिया। उन की जो योजनाएं और धन्धे थे वे रुके नहीं। काला धन देने वाले उन के पास पहुंचे और उन्होंने फिर आन्दोलन शुरू कर दिया। तरह तरह की गुप्त चिट्ठियां और इश्तिहार निकलने लगे। बहुत से इस तरह के इश्तिहार और आग लगाने वाले लिट्रेचर आज भी देश मे बंटते हैं। इसलिए भी मिसा को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मिसा के अन्दर जो लोग पकड़े गए हैं उन में राजनैतिक पुरुष बहुत कम हैं। उन की संख्या गिनती में न के बराबर है। पकड़े कौन गए हैं? स्मगलर्स, ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स, मुनाफाखोर,

[श्री हरि सिंह]

जो दूसरे देशों में अपना हिसाब रखते थे, जिन के यहां लाखों रुपये का सोना चांदी गड़ा हुआ मिला है, ऐसे लोग पकड़े गए हैं। अगर इन को फिर छूट दे दी गई तो आप जानते हैं हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जम्हूरियत खतरे में पड़ जायगी। हिन्दुस्तान में जो प्रगति के कदम चले हैं, जो अनुशासन की लहर दौड़ी है उस को फिर क्षति पहुंच जायगी। इसलिए सरकार ने जो यह कदम उठाया है कि मिसा को और मजबूत बनाया जाय और इस की अवधि एक साल के लिए और बढ़ा दी जाए यह बहुत ही मुनासिब है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर नंगे, भूखे इन्सान को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान दिलवाना है तो यह बहुत आवश्यक है और जनता इस का बहुत स्वागत करती है। इन शब्दों के साथ म इस का समर्थन करता हू।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is agreed on all sides of the House that the Maintenance of Internal Security Act is not an ordinary law; it is an extraordinary law. It is not a normal piece of legislation; it is an abnormal piece of legislation which had been necessitated last year by a certain specific set of circumstances which arose. Since this has been discussed and debated in this House so many times, I do not wish to repeat all those things again.

Sir, I think it is rather unfortunate that a legislation which is such an extraordinary legislation should be brought up here in every session of Parliament for further and further amendment We should have done with it once for all rather than that every session, Government should come forward, sometimes two or three times in the same session, with further and further amendments. I don't think this is a very happy state of affairs The present amendment, of course, is brought forward pursuant to the Presidential Ordinance which was promulgated in the inter-session period on the ground that unless this period is extended further by another 12 months, all the detenus under MISA will have to be released since they cannot be held in detention. Now my party obviously cannot take a position saying that let all these people who are in detention be released. I am quite conscious of the fact and I am quite convinced of the fact that many people who are in detention should not be there. At the same time, I am quite conscious of the fact that in the situation which developed since last year, there are many people, whether they are RSS or Anand Marg people or profiteers, black marketeers or speculators or hoarders or other type of people belonging to the proscribed organisations, who obviously cannot certainly be let loose because the situation is not yet normalised;—by "situation," I mean the situation of threat and danger to the country whose fountain-head is not in this country but whose fountain-head is somewhere outside.

So far as the forces, which were trying to bring about destabilisation are concerned, I do not consider them to be anything very much except pigmies The trouble is that there was a big power and big forces who were trying to inspire them and assist them and bolster them up from outside I do not wish to go into this in every session, but we can see what is happening again at the Diego Gacia Base which is now being activated. So far we had heard that it was being built and constructed. Now we read reports about its having been activated. Already, it is being used for intervening in various internal affairs of certain African countries and so on.

Two days ago, Mr. Kissinger visited Pakistan and again some sort of negotiations are going on for the transfer or sale of further sophisticated aircrafts which are of an offensive type, fighter aircrafts of the latest type, in defiance of the American assurance that they would supply only defen-

sive type of weapons to this region because that is not what the newspaper account now reveals. Whether other Members agree with it or not, we have got our own understanding that last year's developments were there by no means unconnected with the threat which was developed from outside; it has not yet by any means disappeared or receded.

Therefore, my party does not take this stand that everybody should be released immediately. At the same time, as my friend Mr. Banerjee tried to say the other day at the stage of the introduction of this Bill, is there not any obligation on the part of the Government to take the House into confidence when they come forward with a fresh amending Bill, and give some sort of factual review here of how MISA is being implemented? We are told nothing. I raised this last time also in the last session. Should there not be some sort of a general review? This is an extraordinary piece of legislation and not an ordinary one: should we not be told, for example, what is the sort of proportion of the different categories of people who have been held under MISA? There are some who have been held for economic offences like hoarding and black-marketing and so on, though most of them are probably held under the Defence of India Rules and not under MISA; then there are some who are supposed to be Members of certain banned organisation, there are others who may be held on account of some specific acts of violence and sabotage or something like that: should we not be told anything? Are we not to know at all how this thing is being implemented and how many people have been released on the basis of executive reviews which are supposed to be carried out every four months? We don't know anything. When you come to the House, asking for the approval of the House for further extension of the Act or for further amendments to the Act, should the House not be taken into confidence and given some sort of a review at least of how it is operated? Because, I do feel, and my Party feels, that some dangerous tendencies are also developing and these dangerous tendencies, to my mind, are inherent in any legislation of this kind, unless there is a proper check and unless vigilance is maintained, because tremendous powers are being given under such a piece of legislation to the Executive and to the Bureaucracy which is actually to implement all this in such a big country, in all the States, at all levels. I shall presently show that the last time we amended this Act, i.e in January this year, the Hon. Minister sitting opposite me had admitted this fact in so many words that there is a possibility of misuse, that there is every chance of misuse and so on. But what I am submitting now is that that was in January and this is August, and during these six months, experience has shown us that the misuse of these powers under MISA is gradually on the increase and not on the decline. And once the position has been taken by Government or the responsible people representing Government before the highest court of this land, once the position has been taken publicly that there is no remedy against *malafide* detention so long as emergency lasts—because it was the position taken in so many words before the Supreme Court that, so long as Emergency lasts, under the MISA as it stands today, there is no remedy even against *malafide* detention, once that position has been made clear, I apprehend—(and experience has borne out the apprehension)—that the tendency towards misuse of MISA powers by the bureaucracy is not declining but increasing.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE BETUL: For example?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: There are so many examples: I am coming to that. Of course Mr. Salve will appreciate that, as far as the voting

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

goes, my Party is in a very difficult position. We cannot vote for this Bill because, as I will show you presently, we cannot vote for this Bill when such large numbers of our people are locked up under MISA. They are my comrades and they are behind bars and will remain behind bars; can I then, vote here for extending this Act? I cannot do it; I have something like a conscience also. On the other hand, I cannot vote against this Bill either because, voting against this particular Amendment means, as I understand it, that all the people who have been detained must be released irrespective of anything and must not be held in detention. I cannot support that position also: I am being quite frank. Therefore, when it comes to voting, we will abstain: we will not vote either for or against it. I wanted to make that position clear.

Now, as I said, a dangerous tendency is developing and there is no safeguard, as I see it, against any *malafide* detentions whatsoever. With your permission, if I may quote what the Home Minister said in the House on the 22nd January, this is what he said:

"..it is not correct to say that this absolute power which you think is absolute, which in my opinion is not absolute, is given to all kinds of petty officials; it is only given to the Central Government or to the State Government or to the district magistrate or a police commissioner or an additional magistrate specially empowered. Therefore you would see that we are aware that there is a possibility of this power being non-used or misused. Those of us who are in public life have seen detentions before for much longer times. We know how this can be misused. Therefore it was our particular attempt to see that powers were given to certain types of officers who could not generally be expected to be careless or do anything in a cavalier fashion. It does not mean also that there will not be some cases where they could have been misused. I am not taking any brief for them. On the other hand I should say from the floor of the House that in all such cases where officers in the discharge of duties, for any *malafide* reason or for other reason, try to do certain things which are not justified by circumstances, action will certainly be taken either by the State Government or the Central Government. As you are aware, the Prime Minister in the earliest of her letters written to the Chief Ministers said: please look into this yourself, personally; you must head the committee which reviews detentions; you may take in other members; you may take ministers or other senior officers. She said: those cases must be reviewed and seen by the Chief Ministers personally if possible, or at least by a committee, an impartial committee".

MR. BRAHMANANDA REDDY said all this in January. He also said:

"The detaining authorities take into custody only those persons who are found or who are anticipated to be dangerous to the life of the community"

"It may be that there are certain lapses, it may be that there are certain shortcomings, it may be that there are certain failings, but it is not that I am trying to defend anybody who does it, whether it is an officer or a bureaucrat or any man in high authority who does anything on the ground of *malafide* reasons. Certainly not. Government have no intention of trying to support or defend any *malafide* action."

I think this was quite a categorical assurance given six months ago. Now, let us see some examples of what is going on now. On the 24th June a letter was addressed to the Hon. Home

Minister by Shri Jagannath Sarkar, Secretary of the Bihar State Council of our Party, enclosing a list of 17 important people. Some of them are Members of various District Councils, some are Trade Union leaders, some are Secretaries of local Committees in various Districts like Champaran, Gaya Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Purnea and so on. Now, Mr. Sarkar had stated in his letter:

> "In almost every case, the cause of detention is the displeasure of landlords and local officials because CPI workers are firmly demanding implementation of the 20-point programme, opposing landlord violence, raising the morale of the Harijans, tribals, poor peasants and share-croppers etc."

There are 19 other people, whose names have been supplied many times to the Government, in Madhya Pradesh, including six people from the coal-fields in Chindwara. These are merely Trade Union people. Then, there are seven people from Haryana including some Members of the Haryana State Council, the General Secretary of the District Youth Federation, the President of the District Kisan Sabha, the General Secretary of the Haryana Youth Federation etc

In Rajasthan, Mr. Darshanlal Koda, a Member of the Ganganagar District Executive of the CPI. In Himachal Pradesh—detained from the beginning of the Emergency—Mr. Anwar Ali Khan, Secretary of the Himachal Pradesh Youth Federation. In Gujarat, two cases of arrests under MISA. In U.P., the District Secretary of Sitapur, of our Party, Mr Chhotey Lal; many Congress friends know him well, they know what a dedicated person he is, how many times attempts have been made to get him murdered by the local landlords. This person, Mr Chhotey Lal, was also arrested under MISA Luckily, the Chief Minister there happens to know very well what is going on in that area, and after some intensive representations to him Mr. Chhotey Lal has recently been released. But the point is, why was he arrested at all. There is a big Talukdari there; there is the Talukdar of Ramkot, who has been trying all along to see that this man is not only put behind the bars but, if possible, physically exterminated. These are people dangerous to the life of the community! That is the trouble. Anybody who, goes and tries to organize these people—the Harijans, the tribals, the poor landless people, the agricultural labourers, the share-croppers—to say that this is what the 20-point programme means for them and if it is not being implemented, they should organize themselves and try to get it implemented, is dangerous to the life of the community! Do you expect us to support this Bill in a blanket fashion when this kind of thing is going on? We cannot do it.

All these cases are there. I do not wish to take up more time on this. Mr Banerjee, the other day, referred to the cases of certain defence factory workers; all members of the All India Defence Employees Federation, which has been doing such excellent work, such patriotic work from the beginning of the Emergency, which has done excellent work every time our country has been threatened....

SHRI N. K. P SALVE: Obviously, you are not fully informed. The six men who have been arrested in Chhindwara coal area, happen to belong to my constituency; I know them very well. I wish you speak something about them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I know that. Nearly one thousand people—nine hundred and something—were first arrested, not all under MISA, in Chhindwara area. I know what I am talking. You tell me if it is a case for MISA. This is a public sector mine where, contrary to all norms laid down, the management unilaterally, without any discussion with the Union, wanted to change the entire system of shifts and duty-hours and because the workers protested against that, these people are put under MISA. What kind of industrial relations are going to be developed in the public sector?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: You are, obviously, not informed of this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I am not yielding. When he speaks, he can throw light on that and justify all MISA arrest, if he wants....

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I was referring to Chhindwara.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I would like the Minister to look into these cases also of the Defence employees--four of them in the Ambarnath factory, two in the Katni Ordnance Factory, one in Fort William, Calcutta; I have just received information that, on the 11th of this month, that is, two days ago, Shri V. P. Sonar, General Secretary of the Ordnance Factory Union at Varangaon has been arrested under MISA....

AN HON. MEMBER: Avadi also.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Included in these are Avadi, Ambarnath, Katni, Fort William and Varangaon—so many defence factory workers. Always when the question comes up here of defence production, all praises are showered on these people, on the Union and on the Federation, by no less a person than the Defence Minister, and quite correctly. But the officers do not like active trade-unionists That is the whole trouble. I have been seeing it over so many years; I have been seeing it in the Railways; any person who is an active trade-unionist is not liked by the officers. Surely, a trade-unionist's job is not to keep quiet only. He has to represent the grievances of his members, he has to go and meet the officers and talk to them; sometimes he may be entering into arguments with them, but they do not like it. They think that here is an opportunity now under conditions of Emergency, where such and such persons can be removed from the scene and then they would not have any more trouble That is what is happening. The landlords think in one way, some employers are thinking in the other way and I am sorry that some public sector managements also think in the same way.

I do not wish to mention names and perhaps some friends on that side would start protesting inside the House at least, outside they may not I do not say this in a party spirit. I have names also, but I am not going to tell them. I know that in many States Congress people are also being detained under MISA; some may be deservedly so, I do not deny it, but some are also cases of certain rivalries, or factional group quarrels, or likes and dislikes and all that. Some people try to get some other people arrested. This is not a very rare complaint, it is quite a widespread complaint if one knows about it. The Minister always says, and I am sure he will repeat it today also and he said it last time also: Mr. Indrajit Gupta, you are only reading the list of your party people, but then my party people are also being arrested; we arrest them without discrimination, we do not bother about parties. I say that is right, but in the matter of locking up innocent people also, you do not observe any discrimination—there I agree. I think, some hon. Member here last time raised the case of one Shri Udit Narain Sharma in Uttar Pradesh. I do not know what he was doing and how he was dangerous to the life of the community. I know, he wanted a Congress ticket in the last elections; he did not get it and stood as an indipendent I know also that he was a Ministe- three times in Uttar Pradesh in three different Ministries. In Hamirpur why this man of seventy years is locked up under MISA, I do not know. I have a suspicion that it has something to do not so much with his so-called anti-national activities, but with the fact that he is involved in some kind of group quarrels and rivalries. These things should be looked into. There are more people like him.

Then, there is one Shyam Narain Tiwari in Gorakhpur. I do not know

what the police file says about him, but I know about him. Originally, he was in the undivided Communist Party. When the party split, he went with the CPM. Later, he left CPM and joined the Naxalites, and now he has left the Naxalites and has come back to us eventually after making the full circle. I am not hiding anything He has come back like many people who are coming to your party and whom you take with open arms; gates are wide open to them. All that they have to do is to make a declaration Shri Shyam Narain Tiwari is locked up under MISA and you may say that in your files, you still mark him as a Naxalite On the other hand, there are a number of people abroad, who I think, by these standards should have been locked up, but nothing is done to them. They are notorious, big smugglers and such other people I do not know, if it is right for me to mention names here.

I can give you one example of Shri Jagannath Sarkar's letter to which I have referred earlier He has pointed out the attitude and he refers to Bihar—towards people belonging to those parties who were last year trying to work up this kind of movement against Government in order to overthrow the Government. I am not just making a comment, but you may see the figures. Congress (O)—arrested 61 under MISA in Bihar; and released, 41. That is good, I do not mind if they are released, but this kind of attitude is not shown in respect of our people. Proportionately, you see the difference. Jan Sangh—arrested 563 and released 145; Socialist Party—arrested 363 and released 219; BLD—arrested 330 and released 186. So far, the attitude of the Government in relation to these parties who were votaries of the total revolution is proportionately softer than it is towards these people who go about doing such regrettable things as trying to organize landless agricultural labourers and Harijans and people of that kind. They can never be forgiven; these people can be forgiven. This is my complaint.

Therefore, I do not wish to take up much more time. All that I wish to say is that these assurances which the Minister gave and which I have quoted, have, by and large, proved to be fruitless. There has been no improvement. On the contrary, there has been a worsening in the situation as far as those forces who are sincerely co-operating with the 20-point Programme and who want to get it implemented down below at the grass-roots level, those people who last year fought against Jayaprakash Narayan's movement foursquare risking everything are concerned. This MISA is being used more and more against those very forces. Then what is the purpose of it? What is the whole purpose of this emergency? That is why we cannot support this Bill.

It also proves that that theory of the Minister that because only officials of a certain level have been given the power and that, therefore, there are sufficient safeguards, have not been proved true to my experience. It is not that they are irresponsible officers. Not that, but they have a certain kind of approach and bias. They have a kind of sympathy with certain types of vested interests, particularly, in the countryside. When it is a question of a complaint by a landlord against some Harijans or against the agricultural labour, then many of these officers, not all, their sympathies, the way they have been brought up, the way they think, the kind of outlook they have, instinctively make them sympathetic towards the landlords and not towards the tenants. Therefore, they behave like this. Therefore, the need for a better review. Therefore, I am proposing once again to you: since you go on amending this every time, please bring it once again sometime for amendment and put back and restore in this Act at least that provision which was there for so many years, of that Advisory Board. Why does it upset the Government so much, I do not understand? It is a provision in the legislation for an

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Advisory Board, a Board to which all cases of detenus have to be referred within a prescribed time limit, an Advisory Board composed of some eminent Judge or an ex-Judge or somebody and two or three people like that, impartial people, going into those cases and giving their advice to the Government. The Government need not accept their advice. It is not made public. The Government need not accept their advice. It can accept or need not accept. But let the detenus have a feeling at least that possibilities of *mala fide* detention will be reduced by the scrutiny at least of an Advisory Board which has a place inside the statute as it always did. Now you have removed that also. I say experience proves that it is very necessary to have this kind of a provision because every thing else is out. They cannot go to the courts. They have not been supplied with the grounds of detention All those things we have already done At least let there be an Advisory Board What is wrong with it? Heavens will fall? The security will get prejudiced? You cannot prevent Mr. Subramaniaswamy from entering into the Rajya Sabha under the very nose of so many guards and policemen, speaking in the House and after raising a point of order going away. I must congratulate him on his boldness, I must say. But this is the kind of security you have get:....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): Master performance.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But I asked Mr. Om Mehta this morning where are all your wonderful security arrangements? I would like to know. You see everyday I am challenged when I come here in the morning because I do not come in a motor car If I come in a car, nobdoy will ask. If you come in a car, perhaps the security man at the gate is more tempted to salute you because you come in a car, but if you do not have a car.... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Ramsahai Pandey, you do not know because you come in a car. But if you come either walking or if you come in an autorikshaw, it is very unbecoming for the dignity of an MP and he will stop you everyday and peer at you like this. I do not know why he peers at me. He cannot recognize me. He is an ordinary police constable from Haryana or somewhere. But they cannot prevent a gentleman against whom there is a warrant, whose passport has been impounded, who has spent a year abroad carrying on malicious propaganda against this country and he returns somehow to this country—I do not know when he landed and at which airport he landed and how he got through I do not know—enters here, goes into the House, raises a point of order and goes away. And after he has gone away, Mr. Om Mehta discovers that he was here. This is the kind of security you have. Why all your wrath is vented on these poor MISA detenus—I do not understand. ..

SHRI R S PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) It shows how generous we are.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: It shows only how inefficient you are

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: I conclude by saying that the hon. Minister should look into these matters much more seriously and in much more depth than he has done in the past. He is just content to pass some orders and give assurances here which are never honoured. Therefore, this is an unsatisfactory state of affairs where these powers are being mis-used against the forces which are working to support the emergency and the 20-Point Programme. How do you justify that? That is my point. So long as that continues we cannot support this Bill. We are are not going to vote against this either, because such a vote would signify everybody's release from jail. That also we are not prepared to countenance at this stage. You have put us in a difficult position as far as voting goes. But as far as our stand goes, we have made our point clear.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR (Baramati): After a long time I am opening my lips. I have been here for 20 years or so and for quite a number of years I have been sitting in the opposition.

I am rather inspired to speak today for one reason. Every year I am going to appeal to him for his consideration. He is going to bring a Bill and we are going to pass it with some criticism. In this country we have a hangover of the past where agitations were continuing, strikes were continuing, students agitations were there. Do you want to bring that state of affairs after one year? This is one thing.

In a case like this, I am going to appeal to the Minister. He must look at it from socio-political angle and not from party angle. We are not going back to the 'soft state', hangover of the past, liberal past. At the present juncture if you want to make any progress and if you want to implement 20-point progarmme sincerely and honestly, it is not easy to implement under the present arrangements, unless we have got certain repressive measures at our disposal. I am going to ask the Home Minister whether he or the Government is considering a sort of permanent change where the repressive measure is or certain repressive machinery is ready. It is not a question as he put it against you and I. I am looking at it from socio-political angle and national angle.

I must tell you frankly—we are not in a position to go back to the original or former state of affairs. We have entered a new era altogether. In the new era, every year to come back with a Bill, listen to the criticism, their abstention and to keep quiet or to look to some grievances is a ritual. No. You must think of some machinery to remove the fear in the minds of the people. You must convince the House in this regard.

I have been sitting in the Central Hall. Quite a number of people are satisfied with the present state. They talk in a whispering tone and not openly. Therefore, this atmosphere of fear must go away, must be removed. To remove that we must have a permanent machinery.

It is not a question of liberation. It is a question of removing anti-social element. I am looking at it from this angle. Irrespective of any party we belong to, we should look at it from this angle, otherwise this will give an opportunity to the appositien to attack you and the Government I must appeal him—this is not a question of a party. I have been working for a number of years in the working class. In the working class there are quite a number of people who are practising economism in the name of the party.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You do not change parties.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I have not changed the party.

I went there in 1962. I made a statement. My job was to write manifesto. Shri Indulal Yagnik also used to write manifesto. For 12 years I was outside the Congress. For 12 years we used to write manifesto to the opposition saying—by sort of creating popular sanction we will be able to throw the Government out. But I have lost that faith. I must tell you frankly. I told this at a meeting in the party that it is time when we think of some sort of removal of social injustice and imparting education. Let us be very frank. I must tell Mr. Indrajit Gupta about this. One of his commrades who was with me in the trade union died. No worker came forward to contribute to his memorial while I came forward with my contribution. We as trade unionists got Rs. 14 lakhs to the union. But even 14 naya paise they were not prepared to contribute to him. This is the position. Since then I told them 'I will not serve you'. I came to the conclusion that mere economism, benefiting this man or removing this man, is a

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

different thing. They must be told to do some social work. When there is any natural calamity they must come forward. There was an earthquake near Poona at Koyna. I asked them to give some money, but their response was not good. Therefore, I am telling the Law Minister that it is no use following this ritual of repeating the ordinance.

A time has come when we should remember that India should progress socially and economically. It cannot remain a soft State or in a static condition. It will have to have some teeth in it. If he thinks it is necessary, then, he must have some permanent machinery. You can take in other people, ask them to come forward and discuss it and make it permanent. But you should make this effort

I want to say here that a time has come when we cannot go back to the soft State idea If you want to do this, you will have to keep on the statute-book a measure that will put an end to blackmarketing or smuggling or other anti-social elements whether the persons concerned belong to this party or that party. I do not like the whispering idea. I do not like it. I must support it or oppose it, because, it is my temperament. I am giving you support from this angle only

श्री राम भगत पासवान (रोसेरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय गृह मंत्री जी इस सदन में जो मीसा अमेन्डमेन्ट बिल लाये मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR SPEAKER: Please continue after lunch.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1976.

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY (SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL—contd.

श्री राम भगत पासवान : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, किसी भी देश की प्रगति और सुरक्षा के लिये, वहां का ला एण्ड आर्डर मजबूत होना बहुत जरूरी है । जब से हमारे देश को आजादी मिली, देश की जो प्रगति हुई, उस के मार्ग में इन उपद्रवकारी तत्वों ने समय समय पर अनेकों बाधायें उपस्थित कीं, कभी साम्प्रदायिकता के नाम पर, कभी जात-पात के नाम पर, कभी किसानों को उभार कर और कभी छात्रों को उभार कर इन्होंने देश में अराजकता का वातावरण पैदा करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन उस के बावजूद भी जब ये सफल नहीं हुए और इन्होंने देखा कि प्रजातन्त्रात्मक ढंग से प्रधान मन्त्री जी का जो कार्यक्रम है, उस को दबाना सम्भव नहीं है तो इन्होंने छात्रों का, जो हमारे देश के भविष्य हैं, उस छात्र शक्ति का उपयोग किया ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है—हमारे यहां छात्रों की जो प्रतिभा नष्ट हुई है— उस की पूर्ति होना बहुत ही असम्भव है ।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण अपने को सर्वोदयवादी कहते हैं लेकिन गांधी जी के शब्दों में 'सर्वोदय' का अर्थ है, गाव गांव में जा कर गरीबों के दुःखों को देखना और गांवों की गरीबी को दूर करना ।

जय प्रकाश नारायण जी ने बहुत से नारे दिये लेकिन उन के नारों में लेड सैलिब की कहीं चर्चा नहीं थी, जात-पात, जो हिन्दुस्तान का एक बहुत भयंकर रोग है, उस की

[श्री राम शरण रामधान]

कोई चर्चा नहीं थी, न्यूनतम मजदूरी की चर्चा नहीं थी। उन का नारा यही था कि विद्यार्थी समाज को उभारो, जहां एसेम्बली चल रही है, उस को भंग करो और जहां नहीं है, वहां कायम करो, फौज को भड़काओ तथा कर्मचारियों को भड़काओ। इस तरीके से देश में एक बहुत खतरनाक वातावरण उपस्थित होने जा रहा था। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ऐसे समय में बहुत ही सूक्ष्म दृष्टि से इस प्रजातन्त्र को बचा लिया।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, अभी हमारे सम्मुख बहुत से विकास के कार्यक्रम हैं। लैंड सीलिंग का प्रश्न है। हम भारत में सामाजिक समानता लाने जा रहे हैं, गरीबों को भूमि देने जा रहे ई, उन के रहने के लिए आवास की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं और वे बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति जो इन का शोषण करते थे और जो अपने अत्याचारों से गरीबों को आज तक ऊपर नहीं उठने देते थे। उन लोगों के ऊपर भी अभी हाल में इस मीसा का इस्तेमाल किया गया है और उन लोगों को भी मीजा के अन्तर्गत ले लिया जाता है जो गरीबों को जमीन के लिए मार देते थे। इस तरह से जो शोषण वे करते थे, उस में कुछ कमी हुई है।

अभी हम को अपने आर्थिक ढांचे को सुदृढ करना है। अभी कुछ साल पहले जो आर्थिक ढांचा ये प्रोफीटियर्स, ये ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स, ये हारडर्स उथल-पुथल किये हुए थे जिस से समाज में बहुत अशान्ति फैल गई थी, उन को इस मीजा के अन्तर्गत बन्द किया हुआ है। पिछले साल की और आज की समाज की हालत को हम देखें, तो पता चलेगा कि किस तरीके से यह जो इमर्जेन्सी है, एक ब्लेसिंग सिद्ध हो रही है। इसलिए मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि अभी अगर इन लोगों को छोड़ा गया, तो वे फिर वही उपद्रव करना शुरू कर देंगे और इस से आर्थिक सन्तुलन बिगड़ सकता है और हमारी जो प्रगति है, उस प्रगति के मार्ग में बाधा उपस्थित हो सकती है। दूसरे देशों में जो देशद्रोही होते हैं, जो देश के प्रति कुठाराघात करते है, विश्वासघात करते है, उन पर कड़ी से कड़ी कार्यवाही की जाती है लेकिन हमारा देश महात्मा गांधी का देश है, गौतम बुद्ध का देश है, महावीर का देश है और पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू का देश है, इसलिए यहां उतनी कड़ी से कड़ी सजा तो नहीं है लेकिन यह मीजा एक ऐसा यंत्र है, जिस यंत्र के द्वारा वैसे फासिस्ट तत्वों और उपद्रवकारियों के खिलाफ कड़ी सजा तो नहीं देते लेकिन उन पर यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाते हैं और उस के सहारे हम विचार कर सकते हैं और समाजवाद के मार्ग में जो रोड़ा है, उस रोड़े को हम हटा सकते हैं इसलिए मैं इस मीजा बिल का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

यह मीजा का बिल जो मंत्री महोदय लाए हैं, इसको कोई राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से नहीं लाए हैं। इस को मंत्री महोदय सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से लाए है ताकि समाज के अन्दर शान्ति का वातावरण रहे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के अन्दर जो खूनमय और खूनी क्रांति ये लोग ला दिये थे, देश के अन्दर जो देश के रक्षक हैं, उन की जान लेने की इन्होंने प्लान बना ली थी, जिस के कारण हमारे स्व० ललित नारायण मिश्र, भूतपूर्व रेल मंत्री की हत्या की गई। जहां हत्या की गई, उस स्टेज पर मैं भी उस दिन था और जो बम फेंका गया था, वह मुझे भी लगा था। उस से हमारा एक पांव खराब हो गया और हमारे दो साथी मारे गये और एक संसद सदस्य भी मारा गया। इस तरह से लोगों का जीवन बहुत खतरे में पड़ गया था। इसलिए सभी को पहचानते हुए, हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जो देश के अन्दर एमर्जेन्सी लायी है उसका प्रभाव देश के विभिन्न वर्गों पर और विभिन्न स्थानों पर पड़ रहा है। इसको हम सब लोग जानते

हैं । इसीलिए सामाजिक दृष्टिकोण और आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण देश का देश की एवं प्रजातंत्र की सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से जो यह मीसा बिल लाया गया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): I rise to give my unreserved and unqualified support to this legislative measure. I beg to submit that I did not have the slightest intention of participating in this debate, but I was provoked by the comments of some of the opposition members who, I find, are at the moment absent from the House and, therefore, decided to make a somewhat impromptu speech.

Not very detailed, long and elaborate elucidation is needed or required to establish the self-evident reality that this particular legislation and other legislations which have been patterned after this legislation, the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, have in fact been the most significant, the most important and the most effective instruments in reshaping the entire political, social and economic landscape of our country in the period after the proclamation of the Emergency in June 1975. This is one legislative measure which is of very far-reaching importance, which vests power in the executive to detain citizens of its own volition and such detention is not justiciable. The powers undoubtedly, are very wide, very devastating. Therefore, I have not slightest doubt, not the slightest hesitation in conceding that such powers can also be most dangerous where citizens can be divested of their freedom, of their liberties without any remedy in a court of law, entirely at the option, at the volition, of the executive.

In a legislative measure of this nature one has to concede that very grave dangers of gross abuse are undoubtedly implicit. The powers are capable of being used devastatingly for annihilation of the entire political opposition. It can stifle, it can snuffle all those who are inconvenient to the state; in fact, it is so devastating that if the powers under this legislation are used arbitrarily, capriciously and according to the private whim and humour of the Home Ministry, then may be we will bid goodbye to all democratic norms and usher in despotism totalitarianism. To that extent, I am willing to concede that this particular enactment and other enactments fashioned after this legislative measure are apt to be extremely dangerous.

But the question that needs to be examined and evaluated by anyone who wants to make not a subjective but an objective evaluation of this enactment is whether civil liberties and the freedom of the individuals have been brought to an end in a capricious manner with a view to bringing about an end of political opposition or whether the powers under this legislation have been used for the avowed purpose of bringing about greater political, social and economic stability. Everyday we are hearing of opposition leaders being released—day in and day out. Surely, if the intent and purpose of the Home Ministry were to bring about a total end to all political opposition in this country, Shri Brahmananda Reddy, under the leadership of Shrimati Gandhi, would not be bent on a spree of releasing all those who have been found, by all sections in this House, guilty of indulging in extremely undesirable and antinational political activities only a year ago. Even in the matter of constitutional amendments, you are aware that the Prime Minister has insisted that there has to be a national debate and that the matter has to be talked over with opposition members. These are all indications of one thing and one reality: India is an inveterate democracy we have been a democracy; we are a democracy and we shall remain a democracy. My respectful submission therefore is that those Members in the Opposition who had been

casting doubts on account of the wide powers taken in this legislation by the executive have not been very fair. I conceded in the beginning that the powers taken were very wide and if abused were capable of very devastating and dangerous use. That by itself does not justify the criticism levelled. Such wide powers must be juxtaposed with actual exercise of such powers. For what purpose and objective have they been actually used? Until the proclamation of emergency we had a very permissive and very liberal democracy. The question for us now is whether we want such a permissive and liberal democracy or a more regulated or stringent democracy. I have talked to certain supposedly intellectuals, pseudo intellectuals,—I am absolutely an average person,—but these intellectuals apprehend that there is no such thing as regulated democracy or stringent democracy. This is a false motion. As a common man in this country, I think regulated democracy is one where along with civil liberties and basic rights which are guaranteed by the Constitution, there must be solemn obligations attached to those rights and the violation of those solemn obligations can only be at the peril of being divested of those liberties. If you are not going to meet the obligations which are attached to liberties you cannot enjoy the liberties and that individual must be divested of those liberties. This legislative measure empowers the government to divest such an individual of those rights if duties are disregarded. We have had a very liberal and permissive democracy for long which might have had its own dubious merits and political virtuosity. But the question that needs to be considered is whether such a permissive and liberal democracy is suited to our country which is so deeply immersed at the moment in carrying on a struggle for economic emancipation. Liberal, permissive democracy does not conduce unfortunately to discipline; it does not conduce to hard work or dedication to one's country and one's community. It has prevented the country from building up national character. It needs to be properly moulded. We do want democracy. The question is: what is to be the nature of that democracy? This is the biggest question before the nation today, when we are discussing Swaran Singh panel report. That is the basic issue and I think that was forgotten by the Members of the Opposition.

They have been paying encomium to the government for bringing about a rapid pace of economic growth. We have a much better balance of payments position today, a much better distribution system. Our agricultural and industrial production had never been better than what it is today. We have achieved one of the greatest miracles of economic unknown in any country, anywhere in the world of bringing about a negative rate of inflation. How has all this happened? Has all this fallen from heaven? What part this legislative measure had played in these achievements and other legislative measures which had been patterned after this legislation? They have brought about discipline in the country, particularly economic discipline in the country. It is not possible that on the one hand you applaud the government—I am talking with reference to the speech of the Leader of the Communist Party—who paid encomium for the magnificant achievement of the government consequent upon the various measures taken as a result of the proclamation of the emergency—and at the same time he said: "we are not going to vote for this legislative measure Why? Because some of our party members had been arrested under MISA." It is a most astounding proposition to be formulated. Our party members also have been arrested. Nobody is immune. The objective approach requires only one thing. Whether or not this sort of legislative measure has catered to the larger weal and welfare of the general masses of the country. If it has done so, Shri

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

Brahmananda Reddy shall have the highest support of this House for getting extension of this legislative measure.

We were bothered earlier by events and developments in our country which had caused the most pernicious, deleterious and harmful effects specially on that section of society which is very vulnerable, under-privileged and less privileged. The havoc was created by the greedy avarice of the hoarders, racketeers and profiteers and the whole situation worsened on account of irresponsible militant trade unionism and power crazy and senile politicians. This has been brought under control and to no unsubstantial degree as a result of the powers taken under this legislation.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): No, no.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: It is the comments of your colleague which have provoked me to speak. There was a time when I was in Gujarat during the elections one person made most irresponsible statements, and was considered a hero. Today it is rumoured he has been arrested after a long chase, having remained underground for several years. He was connected with organising strikes recklessly. He had openly said, "Only we have to stop the wheels of the trains and the Government will be overthrown", he organised the abortive Railway strike. Such a person was considered to be a great hero once upon a time. Today he is considered a traitor by the country. Today it does not behove the Communist party which supported that sort of strike to disown the very man with whom they were working yesterday. Your (Communist Party's) *bona fides* will be accepted only when you support us; otherwise not.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: We have always supported the right cause.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: The crucial point for which I wanted to intervene in this debate was this. A reference was made to the arrests of some workers in Chhindwara colliery, which falls in my constituency. A thousand people working in those collieries were arrested. Barring 5 or 6 persons all of them have been released. They were not members of the communist trade union, but very unfortunately, the very leaders—who did magnificant work when the collieries were being run by private owners and who are today under detention,—have completely forgot the changed situation today in the collieries. They are nationalised collieries where each worker gets 4 to 5 times the remuneration he was getting previously. They, thousand men, wanted to sit at the colliery and not allow the colliery to function at a time when the country needed coal. The coal position was not as easy then as it is today. They said, "we will make the working of the collieries impossible." When we arrest our own people under MISA for this sort illegal, high handed and disorderly behaviour and we are told to leave your partymen out because they are followers of Mr. Indirajit Gupta or Mr. Ramavatar Shastri? (*Interruptions*).

There are possibilities of abuses. I know one case of abuse in my own constituency in Betul district. A person who was in the Congress, later joined the Jan Sangh due to some differences with local Congress leaders. Then he resigned from Jan Sangh of his own volition and after release on parol is working all out for the 20 point programme implementation. For his release we are moving heaven and earth. Even the Chief Minister told the Home Minister "He wants this man to be released on his responsibility." But the Home Ministry is not helping us. There is this sort of abuse, but perhaps we have to be a little patient us; otherwise not.

With these words, I give my full support to Shri Brahmananda Reddy, who is piloting the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In order to afford a little more time to the Members, it was suggested that I might call the Minister one minute before we take Private Members' Business. Even so, I have about 15 Members in the list. Even if I give each one five minutes, I will not be able to accommodate everybody.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I am prepared to give my time to Shri Shamim.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIN (Srinagar) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have been listening ....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I have not called him yet. All right, let him take five minutes.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: That is really an exercise in discipline

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the speeches made by the members of the ruling party. They are on the most expected lines. I am not surprised, I am not amazed. But the dialogue between the Communist Party members and the ruling party members is rather an interesting one, and it has provoked me to say a few words.

The question is fundamental. Unfortunately, both the ruling party members and the Communist Party leaders have ignored the fundamental question, and they have started talking about the parties. In a nutshell, Shri Indrajit Gupta, had no objection, apparently no objection, to the Bill being passed, but for one reason, and that one reason is that his party members are also arrested. I heard him, and the only point which Shri Indrajit Gupta made was this—we will not oppose this Bill, because we do not want others to be released, we will not support it, because our own party members are involved.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Yes, that was his theme.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Now, this will be a sort of painful experience for my Communist friends here, for one they accept the right of the Government to pass a Bill like MISA, they cannot have it bothways, they will have to suffer all the inherent consequences which will follow. Therefore, a better position would be, and that is the position which I am going to take, that in this country it is not a question of Communist Party members not being arrested, or the Congress Members saying that even Congress members have been arrested and trying to justify the law, a better, sensible and reasonable position would be that in this country nobody should be arrested without any legal justification. When you accept that principle, and insist on that principle, then you will have no cause of complaint that your party members have been arrested, or the other party members have not been arrested. Shri Indrajit Gupta even once did not say that "along with my party members, all those members belonging to the ruling party, who have been arrested because they have not followed a certain party line, they should also be released".

Freedom, as they call it, is indivisible. It cannot be divided between Communist Party members. Ruling Congress Members and Congress (O) members. Either you have freedom or you do not have freedom.

Shri Salve talked about the opposition and also about regulated democracy. He would be surprised to know that he is not the first one who is using this expression. If he studies the history of dictatorship, not Indian because this is an experimental dictatorship, if he studies the history of dictatorship in the rest of the world, he will be pleasantly surprised to find that these are exactly the words used

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

by Hitler and Mussolini. To begin with, they started regulating the country, regulating the democracy. But, unfortunately, that is always a beginning. And people like Communists, who first support the regulatory measures thinking that they will be the only beneficiaries, ultimately end by being in prisons.

Now, many times the opposition parties and the members of the opposition parties have been refered to. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I honestly feel that this phantom opposition has been created by the ruling party for its own convenience. Where is the opposition party? I do not know what is their geographical position or their topography. Where is the opposition in the country? You could not have a more ideal situation—350 Members in Parliament, of practically all the States under the control of the Central Government, belonging to the Congress Party. Can you conceive of a more ideal situation for running a democracy? In other countries the opposition and the Government are almost equally divided, with a few more Members on the side of the Government, but in this country you have an ideal situation in that the Congress Party has not only an absolute majority, but a two-thirds majority, the majority required for amending the Constitution, for doing whatever they want to do

On what particular day did the situation in the country start deteriorating? It is said that before the emergency everything had gone to dogs. From which date, I would like to ask, because 1971 gave the biggest mandate to the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. In 1972 there was Bangla Desh and the elections followed. On what exact date did the situation start deteriorating? Was it in 1973? If so, emergency could have been declared in 1973. Was it in 1974? No till 1974 our Ambassadors and Members of Parliament were going round and saying that we were the world's greatest democracy, we were proud that we had free democracy. Things started deteriorating according to your point of view—I will not argue on that point—in 1975, not in January, not in February, not in March, not in April, not even on 1st April, All Fools Day, not in May, things started getting bad in the first week of June. I may not be mathematically correct, but I think that it was in the second week of June. Everything seems to have gone *topsy turvy* on a particular date in that week, but Members here are forgetting that before that this country had 27 years of independence, that all of us including Members of the ruling party, and in fact most of them, used to say that everything in this country was perfectly all right. On this particular day something went wrong, I will not go into it.

Talking of MISA, I heard one Member reciting poetry, saying that Indians were being respected, that India had a place of honour in the world only because we have a stable Government and that we have a stable Government only because we have MISA. So, the only source of prestige for India is its stability which is the outcome of MISA. If stability is the only condition for a country being respected in the world, there have been many other stable countries. Hitler's Germany was the most stable country. Who could have a more stable Government than Franco had in Spain? Stability at what price? A country where any individual, whether belonging to the Congress Party or the Communist Party, can be arrested without even being given the reasons for his detention, is not one which can be proud of its freedom and independence.

The other day Members were excited and agitated that Indians in South Africa were not getting better treatment, that Indians living in

Britain were not getting fair treatment. Very good, we are justified in getting agitated, but I think we must be equally agitated if Indians in India are not getting fair treatment.

One point more and that is, that if you want to have a free country, if you want to have an independent country, if you want to have a country where the individual's freedom is respected, you should not have these arbitrary laws like the one which is being extended every year. Mr. Khadilkar said: don't bring an amendment every year, place it permanently on the statute-book without any amendment. This is the thinking! Mr. Brahmananda Reddy accepts that there have been lapses, and there are going to be lapses. He is right. That is why we should not give such powers in the hands of petty officials. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy may or may not be a gentleman. We believe he is, that we can trust him with this law, but there are people who doubt even that, but even Mr. Brahmananda Reddy cannot trust a district magistrate, and Mr. Brahmananda Reddy does know that district magistrates are being dictated to by people who have political leanings. That is bad enough, but people who have no political leanings, who have no political thinking, hoodlums have been dictating to district magistrates, and in a country where people are illiterate, where State power means a lot, anybody who is known to wield power can dictate to district magistrates and petty officials. what is important is not whether Communist Party members have been arrested or not, whether Congress Party members have been arrested or not. We must conceive of a country where not even a smuggler is arrested or convicted without a trial. You conceded that law in the case of smugglers. That was the first concession you gave. I will narrate only one instance. Mr. Ram Dhan....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Heavens will not fall if you allow me some more time, Sir. If there were Opposition Members here, they would have taken one hour and forty minutes....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. We are racing against time.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Mr. Ram Dhan, who is under arrest under MISA, belongs to the Congress Party; he was an Executive Member and Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: These are individual cases.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: All those cases which Mr. Indrajit Gupta was discussing were not collective cases; there have been names like Sukhnarain, Daljit Narain and so on.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: What I am trying to say is this. You conceded the right to the Government to arrest anybody in the case of smugglers, and one of the persons who had voted for that law initially was Mr. Ram Dhan, not knowing that he himself will be a victim of this arbitrary law. Therefore, what we protest against is not in respect of one or the other Member, but we protest against arbitrary powers being given to the Government. Mr. Brahmananda Reddy is being praised today. I want to warn him that history is not going to be static; one day India will be free of Emergency and a history book will be written, and there will be a chapter devoted to Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, the murderer of democracy, a fascist, who promulgated a law and piloted an Amendment to it every year.

श्री चन्द्र शेखानी (हावरस) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने यहां इस विधेयक को लाकर अपनी समझदारी, बुद्धिमत्ता, साहस और दूरदर्शिता का परिचय दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन का ध्यान थोड़ी देर के लिए 26 जून, 1975 से पहले की कुछ घटनाओं की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। यद्यपि इस विषय में मुझसे पहले के वक्ताओं ने काफी रोशनी डाल दी है फिर भी मैं कहे बगैर नहीं रह सकता कि 26 जून, 1975 से पहले इस देश में जो घटनायें हो रही थीं, देश में जो माहौल था, जो वातावरण था उससे इस देश का जन-जीवन दूभर हो गया था तथा इस देश का वातावरण दूषित हो गया था। लोग कहने लगे थे कि इस देश में न तो कोई अनुशासन है और न कोई सरकार है। इस तरह का माहौल काफी दिनों से चल रहा था। आज मैं कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं कर सकता कि आजादी के 28 साल के बाद भी इस देश में 40 प्रतिशत जनता ऐसी है जो गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे का जीवन व्यतीत करती है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि जो गरीब हैं, जो शोषित है, जो सर्वहारा हैं वह कितने संतोषी जीव है और उनके मन में कितना धैर्य है। आज जो अपने को अमीर कहते है, जो विदेशों के पैसे पर पलते हैं, जो सी0 आई0 ए0 की दलाली करते हैं उनका संतोष और धैर्य कितना छोटा है उस पर मैं प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं है कि जयप्रकाश नारायण के नेतृत्व में जिन लोगों ने सम्पूर्ण क्रांति का नारा दिया, जो लोग उनके आन्दोलन में शरीक हुए उनका गरीबों और मजदूरों से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं था। वे बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों, बड़े-बड़े जमींदारों या रियासतों के मालिकों के लोग थे जिन्होंने 28 साल की आजादी के बाद इस देश में सब कुछ पाया। वे लोग हजारपति से लखपति और लखपति से करोड़पति और अरबपति बने। इन्हीं लोगों ने इस देश की सरकार को, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, जो इस देश की लोकप्रिय महान प्रधान मंत्री हैं उन के नेतृत्व को खुली चुनौती दी। लेकिन फिर भी 1952 से लेकर 1974 तक जितने चुनाव हुए उन सब में उन को मात खानी पड़ी। आप को यह जान कर ताज्जुब होगा कि 1952 से लेकर, जब से स्वतन्त्र भारत का पहला चुनाव हुआ तब से लेकर आज तक पूरे हिन्दुस्तान की तवारीख में ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं है कि जिस में कांग्रेस के लोगों ने अपोजीशन के नेताओं की मीटिंग को डिस्टर्ब किया हो ....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप कुछ तो इन्साफ कीजिये, कोई-कोई तो आधा घन्टे बोले हैं, आप मुझे पांच मिनट भी नहीं देना चाहते हैं।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Order, please I do not know I have already drawn the attention of the House to the fact that I will call the Minister before the Private Members' business is taken up and that I have a number of speakers before me I am only trying to regulate the debate

श्री चन्द्र शेखानी मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान की तवारीख में पूरे इतिहास में एक भी ऐसी मीटिंग का हवाला नहीं दिया जा सकता, जिस को कांग्रेस के लोगों ने डिस्टर्ब किया हो, लेकिन जब इन विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों का सब्र टूट गया और इन्होंने देखा कि ये इस तरह से कामयाब नहीं हो सकते तो इन्होंने कांग्रेस की मीटिंग को डिस्टर्ब करना शुरू कर दिया, इतना ही नहीं हमारे नेताओं का चरित्र-हनन किया, उन पर अनेकों प्रकार की कीचड़ उछाली गई। हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी की मीटिंगों में तरह-तरह की रुकावटें डाली गईं, उन को अप-

मोबिलाइज करने का प्रयास किया गया, वहां ढेले और पत्थर फेंके गये। यह इस बात का सबूत है कि जब वे वैधानिक तरीके से सत्ता पर काबिज नहीं हो पाये, उन का उत्साह गिर गया, वे ऐसा सोचने लगे कि वैधानिक तरीके से, वोट की लड़ाई में तो हम जिन्दगी भर सरकार नहीं बना सकते—तब उन्होंने इस तरह के हथकण्डे अपनाने शुरू कर दिये। उन्होंने सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति का नारा दिया। ये टाई पहनने वाले लोग, सूट-बूट पहनने वाले लोग, कोठियों में रहने वाले लोग, कारों में चलने वाले लोग, सम्पूर्ण क्रांति का रोग अलापने लगे, आन्दोलन शुरू कर दिया। मैं आप के माध्यम से अपने देश की जनता को बतला देना चाहता हूं—28 सालों की आजादी के बाद आज भी गरीब जनता को, सर्वहारा मजदूर और किसानों को सुबह से लेकर शाम तक पसीना बहाने के बाद, दिन भर कारखानों में काम करने के बाद दो वक्त की रोटी भी नहीं मिल पा रही है—यह नंगा और भूखा इन्सान, यह सर्वहारा इन्सान जिस वक्त बगावत करने के लिये आन्दोलन करने के लिये उठ खड़ा होगा, तो इन महलों में रहने वालों की नींद हराम हो जाएगी, ये लोग जो आज क्रान्ति की बातें करते हैं—एक भी जिन्दा नजर नहीं आयेंगे.....

समय बिल्कुल नहीं है, मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं—इस कानून में मियाद बढ़ाने का जो प्रावधान हमारे गृह मंत्री जी ने रखा है, यह बहुत ही सराहनीय है और इस के लिये वे बधाई के पात्र है। इसके द्वारा जो लोग हड़तालें करा रहे थे, आन्दोलन करा रहे थे जो रेलवेलिंक कर रहे थे, तस्करी कर रहे थे, कत्ले आम कर रहे थे—ऐसे लोगों को काबू में रखने के लिये इस कानून की बहुत सख्त जरूरत थी। जैसे एक हाथी जब काबू से बाहर हो जाता है तो उस के लिये अंकुश होता है, उसी तरह से इन लोगों को काबू में रखने के लिये यह अंकुश है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): I have very carefully listened to the speeches from the friends sitting on the opposite. . .

SHRI DIVEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): You were not there. Most of the time you were absent.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI. The main theme of their speeches is not the advantages and the gains the country has got on account of the imposing of the MISA but they have cited certain instances of their own Party or other Parties and have expressed fears that if it is extended for a further period of 12 months, certain members of their Party and their activities will be curbed. That is one point I learnt from their speeches. .

SHRI S A. SHAMIM. Now you can sit down.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Now, the main dissenting point made by them is the allegation that there has been an excessive use or abuse or misuse of the powers given to the bureaucracy under this legislation. But, according to me, the powers, though wide, have been used very judiciously, not arbitrarily (*Interruptions*) Interested persons can think whatever they want. It has been used against government officials, it has been used against industrialists, it has been used against food adulterators and it has been used against politicians who are working against the

[Shri S. R. Damani]

interests of the country. We know how the future of the country looked bleak at that time and how things have improved since the imposition of emergency. Whether we appreciate these or not these have been appreciated by outsiders. In this connection I would like to give the remarks made by the U.K. Trade Minister, Mr. Edmund Dell. He is reported to have said as follows:

> "He could not comment on India's internal matters but he congratulated India for the remarkable economic progress made in recent months Referring to the Chief Guest's remarks about the growth of Indian technology and its export through joint ventures abroad, Mr. Dell said Britain certainly needed that Indian technology which had brought inflation to negative six per cent in two years"

So, he desired to know from us how we have achieved this thing They were wondering how it has been possible for us to control inflation. These are facts which are given here. I can give you many instances where foreign dignitaries have praised India for the achievements during the emergency I would like to tell you about the progress which we have made.

Our industrial production which was stagnant for the last 5 years on account of various reasons had increased by 6 per cent last year. This year it is 12 per cent. The idle capacity of public sector units are being utilised fully The public sector units are making a profit of Rs. 400 crores this year for the first time It is not a small achievement If you allowed things to remain where they were, would it have been possible to achieve these things? No. These are all positive gains. In respect of train services, their punctuality and efficiency have improved. 90 per cent of the trains are running according to the time-schedule. The Railways were in the red some years ago. The Railway was a losing concern some years ago. By raising the fares and freights they were trying to meet both the ends. But this year there will be a surplus for the first time and they will meet their requirements.

Regarding power projects, their capacity utilisation was only 35 per cent some years ago. Now it has gone up to 60 per cent.

Our agricultural production has gone up because of power availability for irrigation. These are the gains which the country has made and the public at large have been benefitted. Prices have gone down and inflation has been checked My friend, Shri Shamim, who spoke very loudly against this Bill was allowed to speak formerly and do propaganda as he liked. That has been checked because of this Bill. (*Interruptions*) And therefore he is opposing this Bill.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (बाँदा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं। समर्थन इसलिये नहीं करता कि इस बीच मे रेलें समय से चलने लगी या कुछ सरकारी विभागों में कामकाज जल्दी निपटने लगा। मेरे समर्थन के पीछे आर्थिक और सामाजिक कारण है।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Sir, you have given him seven minutes considering that he is in Jan Sangh.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. I am going by the paper in front of me. His name is still written against Jansangh and seven minutes are written against his name.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि लोक सभा सचिवालय के रेकार्ड में कहीं गड़बड़ी अवश्य है क्योंकि मैंने जनसंघ से त्याग-पत्र साल भर पहले दिया है, इसको मैं सदन में भी अनाउन्स कर चुका हूं। लेकिन जब समाचार की रिपोर्टिंग देखी तो उस में भी मुझ को जनसंघ मेम्बर कर के लिखा गया है।

डा० खैलाश (बम्बई दक्षिण): स्पीकर को लिख कर दिया है क्या ?

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : साल भर पहले लिख कर दिया था।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: Sir, he is an independent Member. How can you give him seven minutes?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shamim, you won't listen to anybody. Will you cooperate? Don't talk from your seat and at the top of your voice I do not think officially that has been taken note of. No such letter has been received.

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : तो मैं कह रहा था कि आर्थिक और सामाजिक कारणों की वजह से इस विधेयक का समर्थन कर रहा हूं। आर्थिक और सामाजिक कारण क्या है इस के बारे मे इस तरफ से भी और उस तरफ से भी सदस्यो ने काफी प्रकाश डाला है। मैं अपने जिले की स्थिति बताता हू कि इमरजेंसी के पहले हरिजनों को पट्टे दे दिये जाते थे लेकिन एक इंच भूमि पर भी कब्जा नही मिलता था। उन को दूसरी राहते पहुंचाने का प्रयत्न सरकार की तरफ़ से किया जाता था लेकिन उन का कोई फायदा उन को नहीं होता था। लेकिन आज उन हरिजनों को पट्टे मिले हैं और ज़मीन पर उन को कबज़ा मिला है और वह खेत जोत रहे हैं।

साल भर की यह उपलब्धि कोई साधारण उपलब्धि नहीं है। निश्चित रूप से असाधारण उपलब्धि है और वह हर क्षेत्र में हुई हैं। एक निवेदन और कर देना चाहता हूं कि जिले के अधिकारीगण और खास तौर से छोटे मोटे पुलिस अधिकारी भी अपने निजी स्वार्थ के लिये इस का प्रयोग करते हैं।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि इस ओर ध्यान रखें। इसके साथ ही मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री पी० गंगा रेड्डी (आदिलाबाद) : जनाब सदर मोहतरिम, मीसा 1971 में पास किया गया था। हमारे दस्तूर में इस बात की गुंजाइश है कि गैर-मामूली हालात में, जबकि मुल्क में अमने-आम्मा और यकजहियत को बरकरार रखने के लिये प्रीवेंटिव डिटैंशन का सहारा लिया जा सकता है, इस बिल के बारे में मेरे कई फ़ाज़िल दोस्तों ने कहा है कि यह बिल बुनियादी हकूक और सिविल लिबर्टीज़ के खिलाफ़ है और इसकी मैयादी तोसीअ हकबजानिब नही है। इस सिलसिले में बारहा यह तोहमत लगाई गई है कि इस कानून के मातहत कई बेकसूर लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हंगामी हालात का निफाज़ इसलिये किया गया था कि कुछ मुखालिफ़ पार्टी के लीडरों का काम सिर्फ़ मुल्क में इन्तशार फ़ैलाना, मुल्क की मईशत को मुनहदिम करना, बाकायदा तौर पर हकूमत के काम को न चलने देना और पुलिस और मसल्लह अफवाज को बगावत के लिये उकसाना रह गया था। इस सूरत में अगर उनके खिलाफ़ मीसा का इस्तेमाल न किया जाता तो क्या उनको भारत रत्न का एज़ाज़ पेश किया जाता? असल मे मुल्क की सालमियत और मफ़ाद के लिये ऐसे लोगों को बहुत पहले ही मीसा में बन्द कर देना चाहिये था। इनमें बहुत से अच्छे लोग भी थे, लेकिन 1971 के इलैक्शन के बाद महज़ अफ़सुर्दगी, नाउम्मीदी और

[श्री वी० वंका रेड्डी]

फसादात की वजह से उन्होंने ऐसी कार्रवाहियां करनी शुरू कर दी थीं, जिन से मुल्क की हाकमियत और जम्हूरियत को खतरा पैदा हो गया था। जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा है, इन सब लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने में काफी देर कर दी गई।

इसमें कभी दो रायें नहीं हो सकतीं कि हंगामी हालात के निफाज और मुआशी प्रोग्राम को जारी करने के बाद कौम में खुद-एतमादी के जज्बे को फरोग मिला है, सारे देश में एक नई हिम्मत आई है, और देश तेजी से आगे बढ़ रहा है। हम सब देख रहे हैं कि हर मैदान में नुमायां तरक्की हुई है। जरई, सनअती और दूसरी सब चीजों की कीमतों में काफी कमी हुई है। इसके अलावा ला एंड आर्डर की हालत में भी काफी सुधार हुआ।

श्री सोम नाथ चटर्जी ने कहा है कि सेक्शन 16(ए) के मुताबिक गिरफ्तारी की वजूहात नहीं बताई जाती हैं। वह एक वकील हैं और उनको मालूम होना चाहिये कि जब पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट की बात हो, उसी सूरत में गिरफ्तारी की वजूहात नहीं बताई जाती हैं।

जहां तक इस इलजाम का ताल्लुक है कि मीसा का गलत इस्तेमाल होता है, इस बारे में न सिर्फ कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में, बल्कि पब्लिक स्पीचेज में भी प्राइम मिनिस्टर और होम मिनिस्टर ने बारहा कहा है कि इसका इस्तेमाल बहुत ही एहतियात और गौरो-खौस के बाद किया जायेगा। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि अगर कोई गलती बताई जायेगी, तो उसकी फौरन इस्लाह की जायेगी। इसके बावजूद बारबार शक का इजहार करना किसी मुआमिलात में किसी मुआमिलात करना है, वरना इसमें इसकी कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है।

यह भी अर्ज करूंगा कि एक बार कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने एक खत पढ़कर सुनाया था जिसमें चीफ मिनिस्टरों को यह हिदायत की गई थी कि मीसा का इस्तेमाल पुलिस या कलेक्टर पर न छोड़ा जाये, बल्कि बहुत आला सतह पर और काफी गौरोखौस के बाद किया जाये। इसके बावजूद इस तरह की तोहमत लगाना मुनासिब नहीं है।

जहां तक रिव्यू का ताल्लुक है, हर स्टेट में वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर वक्तन-फवक्तन रिव्यू करते हैं और अब तक सैकड़ों लोगों को छोड़ दिया गया है। यह बात किसी से पोशीदा नहीं है।

मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब और होम मिनिस्टर साहब को तहेदिल से मुबारिकबाद देना चाहता हूं और कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर वह ऐसे इकदामात न करते, तो सिर्फ जम्हूरियत को ही नहीं बल्कि मुल्क के वजूद के लिये भी खतरा पैदा हो जाता।

नसीम साहब को मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि तारीख में यह नहीं लिखा जायेगा कि जम्हूरियत का खून श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी ने किया, बल्कि तारीख तो यह कहेगी कि उन्होंने मुल्क को तबाही से बचा लिया। तारीख और वक्त जब इस बात की गवाही देंगे, उस वक्त मैं उन से पूछूंगा कि कौन सही है।

मैं सिर्फ एक शेर पढ़ कर खत्म करूंगा :—

तुम जियो हजारों साल, साल के दिन हों पचास हजार।

15 hrs.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO (Chatrapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have been listening to the debate since yesterday. The main thrust of the Opposition argument is two-fold. One is that the Home Minister said in January last when he brought this measure, this MISA amendment is meant for twelve months. The second objection is that MISA is likely to be misused and abused. These are the two main planks of the Opposition argument.

When the Home Minister brought forward this legislation in January—we also took part in that debate—his idea was that this measure would be made applicable for a short period. The intention of the Government was that a measure of this type which was an extraordinary measure meant to meet an extraordinary situation should be shortlived. He thought so. But the conditions as now exist have forced him to come forward with a plea for extension of the measure for another twelve months. If he had brought in a Bill for three years, the objection would then have been: 'Why have you brought it for three years? Do you want to make the law permanent?' The objection of the Opposition would have been there either way. Therefore, that is not a serious objection.

We have to go back to the circumstances that necessitated the proclamation of the emergency and the enactment of this law. If those conditions continue to exist, and according to him they do, there is every necessity for the continuance of MISA for another twelve months. Government are reviewing the situation and if the situation improves and normalcy is restored, certainly there is no need either for the emergency or for the continuance of MISA.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): If the Opposition becomes sensible.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: The second argument is that it is likely to be misused. Misuse is likely to be there. I do not say it is not likely to be there. There are cases of misuse. Some Opposition Members pointed out some and some other members on this side also did so. But that is no reason to say that the enactment should not be on the statute book. The Home Minister assured us last time that the cases will be gone into and reviewed at the State level, at the Chief Minister's level and also at the Central level, at his level. He is taking personal care to see that no injustice is done. If any particular case is brought to his notice, he assured us, he would certainly look into the matter.

The argument advanced by Shri Shamim now is that everything is very peaceful and normal in the country. He was taking pride that ours is the biggest democracy in the world. But how did the situation arise? It is within his knowledge. Nobody can forget how the situation developed in June 1975, how some of the Opposition party leaders wanted to utilise that situation of political and economic turmoil in the country for their own selfish ends. They wanted to denonate that situation and create chaos and anarchy in the country. Government then took timely action. I congratulate the Prime Minister on seeing that emergency was proclaimed. Those conditions still continue, because some members say that people talk in whispers, they are not bold enough to talk openly. What does it show? It shows that discipline has not become a way of life.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: It shows a fear psychosis.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: Old habits die hard. Unless discipline becomes a way of life, no one can be sure that the situation has become normal; it is only temporary, on the surface..

[Shri Jagannath Rao]

Therefore, the situation is as explosive as it was in June 1975 and there is every need for the emergency to continue and also for MISA to continue.

I do not want to waste your time. You have given me five minutes..

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: You have already wasted.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO: No. If everybody has wasted it, I have, but for a good purpose.

My submission is: let us not view it from this angle that this MISA is an extraordinary measure. The Home Minister himself said last time that it is an extraordinary measure meant to meet an extraordinary situation. Since that situation still continues, this enactment is necessary for another twelve months which he has asked for. If normalcy is restored, certainly there will be no need to continue it. As I said last time, the ball is now in the court of the Opposition. Let them see that normalcy is restored and violence eschewed and discipline becomes part of the life of every citizen to whatever walk of life he may belong so that democracy is secure and it can move ahead. Our economy has taken a good turn; economic growth is very high. Let us see that what we have achieved is further consolidated so that we can march ahead further.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru). I rise to support this Bill While doing so, I also want to make some suggestions.

Everybody knows that this MISA is being used against those who disobey Government, who do unlawful acts. I want to bring to the notice of the Government one thing. Everybody says that if there is any act committed against Government, he is sent to jail without any inquiry or scrutinity. But they are being given all the facilities lest there be any trouble in the jail.

This MISA is also intended to prevent blacmarketing and tax evasion.

Today during the question hour, they have given the names of 63 firms whose premises were searched and lakhs of rupees of unaccounted money was found. Has any action been taken against any of them under MISA so far? I have also seen press reports the other day that income-tax on nearly Rs. 994 crores had been evaded. The political parties in the opposition create trouble because of their opposition to the policies of the government. But the other people whom I have cited also evade taxes. Have they been arrested? Shri Indrajit Gupta says that because the members of his party were being arrested, they would not be supporting this Bill. Our people are also being arrested. One hon. Member mentioned that West Bengal Congress leader was arrested. The Prime Minister has said several times and she has written to the Chief Ministers also not to use MISA against ordinary people, law abiding people. I want to know from the government what action they had taken under MISA against the 63 firms and income-tax evaders who had evaded tax on Rs. 994 crores.

श्री राजदेव सिंह (जौनपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस मिसा अमेंडमेंट बिल का समर्थन करने और विरोध पक्ष की तरफ से जो स्टच्यूटरी रेजोल्यूशन है उस का विरोध करने के लिये खडा हुआ हूं । इस संदर्भ में मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि आखिर इस की जरूरत क्या पडी कि मिसा के भीतर लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया ? हमारे देश में दो दर्जन से ज्यादा पोलिटिकल पार्टीज हैं । बराबर एलेक्शन में ये लोग लड़ने चले आए लेकिन मे चूंकि यह होता है कि बार बार एलेक्शन में लडने के बाद और हारने के बाद ये इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे कि एलेक्शन से हमारा मंशा कभी पूरी नही हो सकी । इसलिए इन्होंने दूसरा रास्ता अख्तियार किया । मैं

बड़े गौर से विरोध पक्ष के लोगों की बातों को सुन रहा था । कुछ हजार लोग जेल चले गए लेकिन उस से 60 करोड़ लोगों को राहत मिली है । आज रेलगाड़ियों में जगह मिलती है, बिना टिकट चलने वालों की भरमार नहीं रहती है । गाड़ियां स्टेशनों पर ठीक टाइम पर पहुंचती हैं । सड़कों पर बसों को फूंकना बन्द हैं । स्कूल कालेजों और यूनिवर्सिटियों में लड़कों का पढ़ना जारी है, ठीक समय से इम्तहान हो रहे हैं । पहले इम्तहान होने में रुकावट डाली जाती थी । ये जो दर्जन भर विरोधी पार्टियां हमारे देश में हैं थोड़ा इन को खुद सोचना चाहिए कि क्या यह डेमोक्रेसी के लिए अच्छा है ? जहां दर्जनों पार्टियां हों, वह तो पार्टियां न के बराबर हैं, नहीं तो हालत डावांडोल हो जाती, इन्हें खुद कुछ कूलबिकिंग करनी चाहिए कि सब मिला कर के दो एक पार्टियां कायदे की बनावें और वह बराबर के स्तर की हों, तब तो ठीक है । कांग्रेस ही हमेशा पावर में रहे यह कांग्रेस पार्टी भी नहीं चाहती है ।

कहने का मतलब है कि जो 13 महीने का एमर्जेंसी का पीरियड आया, सभी लोगों ने इस पर चर्चा की, कुछ हजार लोगों को जेल में बन्द करने के बाद देश बहुत आगे बढ़ा है, तो सौदा तो बहुत सस्ता है । थोड़े से लोगों को जेल में बन्द करने के बाद साल भर के भीतर या 13 महीने के भीतर जितनी प्रगति देश ने की, जितनी चौमुखी तरक्की देश में हुई उतनी दस साल में भी इस के पहले नहीं की थी । यह मिसा का अमेंडिंग बिल एक साल के लिए है, दो साल के लिए भी होता तब भी हम इसको सपोर्ट करते क्योंकि देश इस से बन रहा है, बिगड़ नहीं रहा है । विरोधी पार्टियों वाले तो समझते हैं कि हम कुर्सी पर नहीं हैं तो दूसरे को भी न बैठने दें, देश में आग लगा दें और यही हालत देश में उस समय थी जब एमर्जेंसी डिक्लेयर की गई थी । अगर यही हालत रहने दी जाती तो आज हमारे देश में क्या होता यह सोच कर बड़ी घबराहट होती है और बड़ा ब्लूमी पिक्चर सामने आता है । प्रधान मंत्री ने सूझ बूझ से काम ले कर उस स्थिति को हमारे सामने आने से बचा दिया । और आज जो स्थिति है उसके लिए पहले जहां दूसरे देशों के अखबार, वहां के बड़े बड़े लोग, कंजर्वेटिव लोग शिकायतें करते थे और कहते थे कि यहां से डिमोक्रेसी खत्म हो गई, आज वही लोग हमारे देश के अचीवमेन्ट्स की तारीफ करते हैं । आज वे लोग कह रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की एकोनामिक स्ट्रेंथ स्टैबिल हुई है, उसमें मजबूती आई है, पिछले 13 महीनों में यहां पर परिवर्तन आया है । आज बड़े के व्यापारी इस देश में आ रहे हैं, वे सोच रहे हैं, बातें कर रहे हैं कि इस देश में अपना रुपया और इण्डस्ट्री लगायें । इस प्रकार से यह एक बहुत बड़ी देन है । कुछ राजनीतिज्ञों को जेल में बन्द करने से अगर इतना बड़ा गेन किया जा सकता है तो मैं समझता हूं जब तक यह देश पूरी तरह से डेवलप न हो जाये तब तक यही हालत जारी रहनी चाहिए ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस अमेंडिंग बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और विरोध पक्ष की ओर से जो प्रस्ताव रखा गया है उसका विरोध करता हूं ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Sir, I refute the allegations of the Opposition that the MISA is meant for political purposes and I also refute their allegations that this MISA is really a weapon in the hands of the Government to put down the lawless ness in the country. It is certainly a weapon in the hands of the Government to abolish the inequalities in this country. It is a weapon in the hands of the Government to improve the economic conditions of the poor

[Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy]

and weaker sections in the country. It is a weapon in the hands of the Government to put all hoarders and the law-breaker into jail. It is not introduced in this country for any pleasure and it is not going to be extended a day more than it is required.

Sir, the history of the Opposition—of course minus the opposition party of the CPI—is a sorrowful one. I want to narrate what these Opposition parties have been doing in this country from the day we attained independence. First, the main aim of the CPI(M) people—in those days they were part of the CPI—was to destroy this country and to destroy the industry and kill all the professors and all the intellectuals. That was the aim of that party. The sole aim of the D.M.K. party was to erase the Hindi script anywhere written on the mile-stone. The sole aim of the SSP, the PSP and the Socialist Party was to erase the English script written on the mile-stone. This is their story. The MISA and the Emergency are introduced in this country to stop lawlessness and if lawlessness had been allowed to continue, the economy of the country would have been disrupted by now. During the short period of the introduction of MISA and the Emergency, there has been a lot of improvement in this country. They say that it should not be extended for another 12 months. But I want to say that it will rightly be withdrawn tomorrow itself if the Opposition behaves in a sensible and responsible manner. Of course, this is a democratic country one party wins and the other party loses. But the losing party should allow the majority party to continue their administration for five years and not that from the day they were defeated, they start doing all these things. They have indulged in verbal violence in the Parliament and physical violence outside. That is why they have been shown the right way by introducing the MISA and the Emergency.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya, if you promise me that you will not take more than five minutes....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: This is a matter which is very important. You must realise that many people are in jail and you are telling me that I should finish in five minutes. What is this? It is better not to speak on this. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee moved this resolution....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I am mentioning to you the constraints of time and nothing else.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: What about the sad plight of the detenus whose detention you are going to extend under your chairmanship?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with the constraints of time at the moment.

SHRI B. V. NAIK (Kanara): The time can be extended. This is a rare opportunity to appraise the performance and advise the government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have already exceeded the time allotted. The time has been extended twice. First it was announced that the minister would reply at 3. Later on, on the request of the minister of Parliamentary affairs we agreed that the minister may be called one minute before the private members' business is taken up. That means, we have extended the time twice. If you want to have more time, it is up to the House to decide.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpore): We want extension of time because the Act itself is being extended.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Since there is a desire on the part of both sides for more time you may extend the time by one hour. The general discussion can continue up to 3.30 today and also on Monday from 12 to 1. The Minister may be called at 2 o'clock on Monday

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If that is the desire of the House, we can accept it.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल (बागपत) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करने के लिए खडा हुआ हूं। हमारे विरोधी दलों की तरफ से इस के विरोध मे जो तर्क दिए गए हैं, मैं उन से सिर्फ इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि एक वर्ष के इस कार्यकाल मे जो परिणाम निकले है, जो जनभावना पैदा हुई–मैं उस को सक्षेप मे, आप के सामने रखना चाहता हू। मैं जहा-कही भी जाता हू —इस सवाल को जनता से पूछता हू, हर जगह मुझे एक ही जवाब मिलता है—यह कार्यवाही बहुत पहले हो जाती तो और ज्यादा अच्छा होता। हर जगह जनता यह कहती है कि इस तरह की कार्यवाही की देश मे बहुत पहले मे जरूरत थी, यदि यह हालत पहले से होती तो देश को कुछ और ज्यादा तरक्की होती, देश का आर्थिक विकास होता, देश मे अमन होता। एक दूसरा सवाल जो मैं अपनी जनता से पूछता हुं—मेरी कास्टीचुएन्सी में एक स्थान खेकड़ा है, वहा मेरे साथ मौलं जी भी मौजुद थे—वहा मैंने पूछा कि यह हालत कब तक चलनी चाहिए, तो एक बुजुर्ग ने खड़े हो कर कहा—कम से कम जब तक वे जीवित है, तब तक तो रहनी ही चाहिए। पीछे से भी होनी चाहिए और आगे भी इस की जरूरत है। यह जनभावना आज इस के बारे मे हमारे देश की जनता मे है।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे विरोधी दलों के लोगों को इस के बारे में कुछ शिकायते हैं। जसे हमारे नसीम साहब कह रहे थे कि अचानक यह सूझ कैसे आ गई। मैं उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि यह अचानक नही आई है, बल्कि यह हमारी प्रधान मत्री जी की दूरदर्शिता, सहन-शक्ति और देशभक्ति है कि इतने दिनों तक उन्होंने इन चीजो को सहन किया, यह बात हमारे विरोधी दलो के नेताओं को भी मालूम है। परसों हमारे मावलंकर जी बोल रहे थे— लेकिन वे भूल गये इस बात को कि जब गुजरात के चुनाव हो रहे थे, तो प्रधान मत्री की सभाओ मे किस तरह गड़बड़ होती थी। काश, वे उस चीज को जनतन्त्र से जोड लेते, तो मैं समझता हू कि वे इन बातों को न कहते। प्रधान मत्री जी की सभाओ को जहां न होने दिया जाए, जहा स्कूलों को न चलने दिया जाए, जहा बच्चो को खराब काम करने के लिए उकसाया जाए, जब इस तरह की अति हो जाए, तो उस अति के बाद इलाज होना बहुत जरूरी होता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत जरूरी है कि आत्मानुशासन हो लेकिन जब देश की जनता में यह नही होता है तो कुछ थोड़े से दंड से और कानून से अनुशासन लाना ही पड़ता है।

[श्री रामचन्द्र विकल]

हमारे देश में ही यह चीज नहीं हुई है बल्कि दूसरे देशों मे ऐसा हुआ है। मुझे अभी अभी सिंगापुर जाने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ हैं। वहां के लोगों से स्वय मुझे बताया कि हमारे यहा जलते हुए सिग्रेट को सडक पर डालने पर 500 डालर जुर्माना होता है। पहले हमारी आदत खराब थी लेकिन दंड की व्यवस्था ने हमारी आदत मे परिवर्तन ला दिया और अब हम जलता हुआ सिग्रेट सडक पर नही डालते हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे देश का पुराना इतिहास यह बताता हैं कि स्वेच्छा पर मनुष्य या समाज कभी चल नही सका। कोई न कोई दड की प्रक्रिया समाज मे रही है चाहे वह कानुन की रही हो या काई और रही हो। हमारे गाव मे भी अपराध करने वालो को दड देने की व्यवस्था थी और दड समाज भी देता था। अगर कोई अपराध करता था, तो उस को बिरादरी से निकाल देते थे या हुक्का-पानी बन्द कर देते थे और कभी कभी नगे पैर गगा स्नान करवाते थ। इस तरह से समाज मे दड की व्यवस्था रही है और व्यवस्था कायम रखने के लिए या तो समाज दड देता था या फिर कानून द्वारा अनुशासन बनाए रखने की जरूरत होती थी। आज भी दड की जरुरत है और यह हो सकता है कि गलती से कोई भले लोग भी इस की जद मे आ गए हो। उस के लिए मैं गृह मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूगा कि उस की जाच होना चाहिए लेकिन उन लोगो के लिए दड की व्यवस्था रहनी चाहिए जो समाज को अस्तव्यस्त करते थे, जो शासन को चलने नही देते थे और देश की प्रगति में बाधक थे। इस चीज का सारा समाज स्वागत कर रहा है, हम स्वागत कर रहे हैं और सारे देश की जनता स्वागत कर रही हैं। मैं गृह मत्री जी से यह जरूर कहूगा कि अगर कोई लोकल पार्टी बाजी के कारण या सरकारी सर्विस के लोग व्यक्तिगत कारणो से कही किसी व्यक्ति को गलत ढंग से जेल मे रखे हुए हैं, तो जिले के लेवल पर इस की जाच करवा ले। यह बिल्कुल सही है कि इस इमर्जेंसी की वजह से और कानून की वजह से देश मे अमन आया है और हमारे देश की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरी है और सामाजिक स्थिति भी अच्छी हुई है। इससे राजनीतिक स्थिरता देश मे आई है। विरोधी दल के लोग चाहे इस का विरोध करे और हमारा विरोध करने वाले देश भी चाहे इन कदमो का विरोध करे लेकिन सर्वत्र इन कदमो का स्वागत किया जा रहा है और प्रधान मत्री जी की दूरदर्शिता का, उन की देशभक्ति का और उन के द्वारा उठाए गए इन कदमो का सर्वत्र स्वागत हुआ है।

इन शब्दो के साथ मैं गृह मत्री जी को ऐसा विधेयक लाने के लिए बधाई देता हू और आशा करता हू कि एक वर्ष का जो समय बढाया गया हैं वह सही है और विरोधी दलों के लोगो को भी यह समझ कर कि जनता इस का स्वागत कर रही है, इस का स्वागत करना चाहिए।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I was rather pained and felt very unhappy after seeing the attitude both of the Government side as well as of the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Because the matter is not so simple as you are thinking. You may laugh over it. But, does it not pain us to see Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu who has been languishing in the jail since 25th June, 1975 without any reason? You are giving further extension to this Bill for one year. During this period, you will not know for what reason you will be behind the bars. Ordinary labourers, ordinary peasants and landless labourers have been put behind the bars under MISA. This is not our paper, this is Blitz which says so. One landless labourer who was protesting against some action of the JLRO was beaten in the presence of the Police by the landlords and thereafter he was detained under MISA. This thing has been made public by Blitz in a very recent issue.

You are saying that you will look into the cases of misuse But my point is that in the original Act which you passed—kindly look at Section 3, sub-section (4) — it is mentioned:

> "When any order is made or approved by the State Government under this Section, the State Government shall, within seven days, report the fact to the Central Government together with the grounds on which the order has been made and such other particulars as, in the opinion of the State Government have a bearing on the necessity for the order."

May I know what are the actual reports from the different State Governments? Over and above this, I know that in many cases, the State Government recommended the release of some government employees, but that the Centre stood in the way. I know that in some cases, representation was given to Mr. Brahmananda Reddy, by no less a person than Mr. EMS Namboodiripad. He came here from Kerala, along with Mr. Samar Mukherjee. He met the Home Minister and placed the cases before him. But the latter pleaded that he could not do anything. In the case of West Bengal, I know that in respect of some Central government employees, the State Government says that they have no objection to release them and that they are waiting for the order from the Centre; but they are still—Mr. Bipin Ghose and others — rotting in jail. So, my point is that the misuse has become the rule of law. If you don't pay bribe to the police officer, he will threaten you, saying that you will be taken to the police station and arrested under MISA. If you don't hoist the tri-colour flag, you will be put in jail under MISA. This is going on. Recently I was in Kanpur and I saw that this was going on. Every body says: "Either you pay subscription to the Congress fund and hoist the tri-colour or face the consequences." I saw it and I can establish it. (*Interruption*) Misuse is the rule of law now. (*Interruption*) So, don't take the plea that only to check some acts of sabotage and anti-social activities you are taking recourse this law and that you want extension for that purpose. This will be a crime on your part. You must be truthful and make a clear statement that hence forth this Government cannot run without this dragonian law. What is this law? It says that you will be arrested, but you will not know for what offence you are being detained —not for one day, not for one month not for one year but for years together. What is the guarantee, as Mr. Somnath Chatterjee had aptly put it that after 24 months Government will not ask for another extension of time, Mr. Swell?

AN HON. MEMBER: You should not call him Mr. Swell. He is in the chair.

SHRI S. A SHAMIM: He has not ceased to be Mr. Swell.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA I will ask again: "Where is the end?" The next point I want to make with your permission, Sir, is that even during the British days, we were in jail. I do not know how many of the Congressites were there in the British jails but at that time,, there was a rule that a detenu will be treated in such-and-such a manner If they are the earning members of the family their families used to get family allowance Now all these have been stopped Recently a memorandum has been sent by the inmates of the Tihar Jail, which says· there is no family allowance no guarantee for minimum amount of food which is necessary for a human being, no facilities for meeting the relatives regularly and no clothing This is the memorandum which they have submitted to the Governor I hope he has received a copy of it No action has been taken on that

I know three or four cases where the detenus have died because there was no treatment inside the jail There is the famous case of Bihari Bharati in Rajasthan There are similar cases in Assam and other States The minimum treatment should be guaranteed to the detenus Though there is a provision, they are not acting on that provision Under section 6 you have to make a rule You will say that the State Governments have to do it But ultimately, it is your Act You have to guarantee the minimum conditions, decent living conditions inside the jail and medical treatment, family allowance and other allowances which they were enjoying even during the British days So, I would request the Minister to look into it

With these words, I emphatically oppose the proposed Bill I say that it is nothing but giving a bluff to the people to say it is the end It is not the end They will again come with another extension, nobody knows how long

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As agreed, we will have another one hour for the Members on Monday, or whenever this is taken up. Now we take up Private Members' Business.

15.32 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTY-FIFTH REPORT

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH (Jaunpur): I beg to move·

> "That this House do agree with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 12th August 1976 '

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER The question is

> "That this House do agree with the Sixty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions Presented to the House on the 12th August, 1976"

The motion was adopted

15.33 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd*

(Amendment of article 75) by Shri Bibhuti Mishra

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We now take up further consideration of the Bill to amend the Constitution by Shri Bibhuti Mishra. Two hours were allotted One hour was taken and one hour is the balance. Shri Hari Singh was on his legs on the last occasion. He may continue his speech.

श्री सूरी सिंह (चुर्रा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन के बहुत ही अनुभवी तथा पुराने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में जिन्होंने बड़ा कार्यशील और पुरजोर भाग लिया संविधान में संशोधन करने वाला बिल पेश किया है जिस पर हम विचार कर रहे है। इस बिल में उन्होंने दो मुद्दे दिए हैं। एक तो यह कहा है कि मंत्री दो टर्म से अधिक नहीं रहना चाहिये और दूसरे एक मंत्री को पंद्रह सौ से अधिक वेतन नहीं मिलना चाहिए। पहले का मकसद यह है मंत्री पावर का मोनोपोलाइज न कर सके।

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD in the Chair]

मैं समझता हू कि उन का खयाल यह है कि मंत्री बन जाने के बाद कोई व्यक्ति अपने आप को सत्ता में बनाये रखने के लिए ऐसे साधन अपना सकता है, जिन के कारण उस को हटाया ना जा सके। मे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि भारत का असली रूलर यहां की जनता है—इस देश मे रीयल सॉवरेन यहा के करोड़ों वोटर हैं, जो यह फैसला करते हैं कि उन पर हुकुमत करने का हक किस को है। प्रजातंत्र का यह उसूल है कि जनता की शक्ति जनता के लिए होती है, मत्री के लिए नही होती है जो मंत्री जनता के हितों के साथ खिलवाड़ करेगा, उस का शोषण करेगा और शक्ति का इस्तेमाल अपने स्वार्थ के लिए करेगा, वह ज्यादा दिन तक अपने पद पर टिक नही पायेगा, क्योंकि हर पाच छ साल के बाद उस को जनता की अदालत के सामने पेश होना पड़ता है।

मंत्री पद केवल सत्ता में बने रहने के लिए नही है, बल्कि इतिहास के पन्ने इन उदाहरणों से रंगे हुए हैं कि विभिन्न देशो में मंत्रियों ने अपने देशो की प्रगति और निर्माण करने में कितना क्रियात्मक पार्ट अदा किया हैं ग्लैडस्टोन ने जो एक बड़े राजनेता और विद्वान हुए हैं, और जो सत्ता में भी रहे हैं कहा है :

"The desire for office is the desire of ardent minds for a large space and scope to serve the country and for command of that powerful machinery which the Government departments supply."

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री का पद जनता की सेवा करने का एक माध्यम है हमारे देश मे केवल एक्सपर्ट ही मंत्री नहीं बनते हैं। जिन लोगों को किसी विभाग विशेष के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं होती है, वे भी उस विभाग के मंत्री बना दिये जाते हैं। मैं इस बात से सहमत नही हू कि हर व्यक्ति मंत्री बन जाने के बाद उस पद पर अपनी मोनोपली रखेगा, या उस का दुरुपयोग करेगा। श्री रफी अहमद किदवाई हमारे यहा मंत्री थे। मैं नही जानता कि उन्होंने सत्ता की क्या मोनोपली की। लेकिन उन के मरने के बाद अखबार में निकला था कि वह लाखों रुपयों के कर्ज से लदे हुए है। इस मौके पर मे यह भी याद दिलाना मुनासिब समझता हूं कि चर्चिल दो बार इगलैड के प्रधान मंत्री रह चुके थे। जब उन के देश का जर्मनी से युद्ध हुआ, तो चेम्बरलेन की जगह उन को प्रधान मंत्री बना दिया गया। मंत्री को जो तरह तरह का अनुभव होता है, वह काम करना है।

अगर मत्री को यह ख्याल हो जाये कि दो टर्म के बाद उस को मत्री नही बनना है, तो वह ज्यादा पावर एक्युमुलेट करेगा। अगर उस के सिर पर इस तरह की स्वॉर्ड आफ डेमोक्लीज लटकाई जायेगी, तो वह भ्रष्टाचार और काले धंधे अपना कर दूसरी तरह की ताकत पैदा कर सकता है, जिस की बदौलत वह पुश्त-दर-पुश्त खा सकता है—वह उन साधनो को इकट्ठा कर सकता है, जो राजनैतिक सत्ता को खरीद सकते हैं।

इस देश में और बाहर भी ऐसी बहुत सी मिसाले हैं कि कई व्यक्ति कभी मंत्री नहीं

[श्री हरि सिंह]

बने, लेकिन फिर भी बहुत भारी राजनैतिक सत्ता उन के हाथों में रही और उन्होंने सियाह का सफेद और सफेद का सियाह कर दिया। इतने बड़े देश के अन्दर कितना बड़ा काम होता है, कितनी वेराइटीज हैं, मुख्तलिफ समस्याएं हैं, प्रत्येक विभाग में अनेक तरह के सवाल होते हैं, उन को समझने के लिए कुछ समय चाहिए। जैसे ही उन को कुछ अनुभव होता है उस के बाद उन को हटाने की बात हो जाती है तो यह कुछ मुनासिब नहीं मालूम होता है और संविधान में इस तरह की पाबन्दी लगाना बहुत उचित नहीं होगा। आप जानते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री जिन को यह सब कुछ चलाना होता है वह देखते हैं कि मैं किस टीम के साथ काम अच्छी तरह चला सकता हूं, मैं किस मंत्री को साथ ले कर देश की भलाई कर सकता हूं। सत्ता के बारे में मुझे एक बहुत अच्छी बात याद है जो मैं ने एम ए में पढ़ी थी। फांसिस बेकन ने एक बात लिखी है :

"Men in great places are thrice servants servants of Sovereign or State, servants of fame and servants of business."

यही नहीं, उन्होंने एक बात यह और कही है :

"It is strange desire to seek power and loss liberity."

मैं इस बात को फिर दोहरा देना चाहता हूं : H. Wilson said,

"The only limits of power are the bounds of belief."

तो सत्ता का यह जो ख्याल है यह कोई ऐकचुअल पावर से नहीं होता है। आदमी के दिल में क्या है इस पर यह निर्भर करता है। वह सत्ता का किस प्रकार उपयोग करना चाहता है, उस से देश और समाज का कल्याण करना चाहता है या उस से अपने को ताकतवर बनाना चाहता है और देश पर हुकूमत करना चाहता है इस पर निर्भर करता है। इस में आप को भेद करना पड़ेगा। इस मौके पर एक बात मुझे और याद आ गई। जो सत्ता में बने रहने का ख्याल बनाए रहते हैं वे मुख्तलिफ किस्म के लोग होते हैं। महात्मा गांधी कभी सत्ता में नहीं थे लेकिन अंग्रेजों से स्वतंत्रता की लड़ाई उन्होंने लड़ी, वह किस बल पर और उस में हिन्दुस्तान के हजारों और लाखों लोगों को उन्होंने अंग्रेजों से लड़ा दिया, क्या वह ताकत नहीं थी ?

That was also the monopoly of power.

अगर आप पावर की बात करते हैं तो मैं इस को इस तरह से इंटरप्रीट कर सकता हूं। मैं आप के सामने यह रखना चाहता हूं :

P. J. Bailey said,

"We live in deeds not years, in thoughts, not breaths; in feelings, not in figures on a dial. We should count time by heart throbs, he most lives, who thinks most, feels the noblest acts the best."

वास्तविक समय अगर आप काउंट करेंगे तो वह तो जो बेस्ट सर्विस वे करते हैं वही समय काउंट किया जायेगा और उसी के माने होते हैं। यों तो आप मंत्रियों पर अगर दस साल की पाबन्दी लगाएंगे तो दो साल में भी वह बहुत कमा सकता है, भ्रष्ट बन सकता है, सत्ता को दो साल में भी गलत इस्तेमाल कर सकता है। तो संविधान में इस चीज को रखने का यह संशोधन मुझे अच्छा नहीं लगा। यह तो देश की जो पार्टीज हैं, पार्टीज के लीडर्स हैं वे निश्चय कर सकते हैं कि हम को कितने समय के बाद मंत्री को हटाना है, कितने समय के बाद नहीं हटाना है।

एक बात मैं दूसरे संशोधन के बारे में कह दूं। 15 सौ रुपये की जो बात कही गई है वह भी कुछ मुनासिब नहीं है। आप जानते हैं कि धन का और मूल्यों का उलट फेर रहता है, उस में घटती बढ़ती होती रहती है। संविधान

मैं इस बात का रखने के बाद आदमी की एफिशियेंसी कितनी रह जायेगी यह आप सोचें। क्यों कि यह मांग और आवश्यकता ये सब चीजें तो बढ़ती रहती है। हिंदुस्तान में जहां 40 प्रतिशत पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे के लोग हैं वहां तनख्वाह या धन के अभाव में एफिशियेंसी से लोग काम करेंयह क्या संभव होगा? तनख्वाह अगर नहीं होगी या कम होगी तो वे नाजायज तरीके से रुपया कमाने की कोशिश करेंगे। इसलिए हालां कि इन संशोधनों की भावना अच्छी मालूम पड़ती है लेकिन यदि देश को मजबूत बनाना है और प्रजातंत्र को चलाना है तो ये दोनों संशोधन पास किए जाने लायक नहीं हैं। मैं इन का विरोध करता हूं और अपने बुजुर्ग साथी श्री विभूती मिश्र जी से यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वे इन दोनों संशोधनों को वापस ले लें।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, पंडित विभूति मिश्र जी ने जो यह विधेयक पेश किया है मैं इसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस में दो बात हैं। पहली बात इसमें यह कही गई है कि कोई भी मन्त्री दो बार से अधिक मंत्री न रहे। इसका अर्थ मैं यह समझता हूं कि नये लोगों को मौका मिलना चाहिए। यह जो शासन पर भी इजारेदारी बनती जा रही है, जैसे हमारे देश में और बहुत सारी इजारेदारियां हैं, उसी प्रकार शासन की इजारेदारी भी कुछ लोगों के ही हाथ में न रहे—इस को तोड़ने की बात उन्होंने कही है। इसका लाजमी नतीजा यह होगा कि नये नये टैलेन्ट्स, नये नये अक्लमन्द लोग या शासक पैदा होंगे और वे देश का काम अच्छे तरीके से चलाने की कोशिश कर सकते हैं। (**व्यवधान**) इसको मैं लाजिकल कंक्लूजन तक ले जाना चाहता हूं। व्यक्तिगत तौर से मेरा बहुत दिनों से विचार है कि लेजिस्लेचर्स में, विधान सभाओं, विधान मण्डलों, राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में दो टर्म्स से ज्यादा लोगों को नहीं चुना जाना चाहिए राजनीतिक पार्टियों को इस बात का खयाल रखना चाहिए। पार्टियों में अलग बहस होगीं किस की क्या नीति होगी वह मुझे नहीं मालूम लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि अब इस तरह, का समय आ गया है, इस पर भी विचार हो सकता है। इस तरह का बातों को हम समझें और देश इसको सोचे। हम लोग जो विधान सभाओं और संसद में आते हैं वे भी इसको सोचे कि इस तरह का समय अब आ गया है या नहीं। पंडित जी ने तो इसको मंत्रियों तक ही सीमित कर दिया है। यदि इसको वहीं तक सीमित कर दिया जायेगा तो यह सवाल उठेगा कि फिर पंडित जी इतने दिनों से यहां पर क्यों हैं। ऐसा सावल उठ सकता है इसलिए मैं समझता हूं यह सभी पर लागू होना चाहिए। मैं तो इस सीमा तक जाने वाला, मेरी अपनी व्यक्तिगत राय है इसी वजह से मैं इस पर बोलने के लिए उठा वरना बोलता ही नहीं।

सभापति महोदय : आपकी पार्टी ने कोई निर्णय लिया है?

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मेरी बात से आप समझ गए होंगे कि पार्टियों को अभी निर्णय लेना बाकी है।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने तनख्वाहों के बारे में कही है। उन्होंने तर्क दिए हैं कि डेढ़ हजार से अधिक तनख्वाह मंत्री को नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। अभी तीन, साढ़े तीन और चार हजार तक तनख्वाहें हैं। एक तरफ़ हम गरीबी की बात कहते हैं। सचमुच में हमारा देश गरीब है। सम्भवत: 40 फ़ीसदी लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में अगर हम सादगी का उदाहरण पेश करें, मंत्रीगण, विधायक और हम संसद लोग तो उसका देश की जनता पर बड़ा ही अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा। जनता समझेगी कि ये लोग भी हमारी तरह रह कर हमारी सेवा करना चाहते हैं। आज जनता वोट तो दे देती है लेकिन बाद में नुक्ताचीनी करने लगती है जब हम लोग सैलरी बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं। पेंशन की बात अभी चल रही है और सुना है कमेटी ने उसकी सिफ़ारिश भी

[श्री राजावतार शास्त्री]

कर दी है और मंत्रिमंडल ने भी उसकी स्वीकार कर लिया है। ऐसी स्थिति में लोगों को सन्देह पैदा होता है कि क्या कुछ लोग ही सारी सुविधाओं का उपभोग करें और जनता जनार्दन गरीबी की रेखा में ही पिस्ती रहे। इसलिए यह सवाल उठता है। अगर इस सन्दर्भ में देखा जाये तो पंडित जी का विधेयक बहुत ही माकूल है। वह कह रहे हैं कि सादगी दिखलाइये, केवल दूसरों को ही सादगी का उपदेश मत दीजिये। कभी कभी हम लोग मंत्रियों के यहां जाते है तो वहां सुनने को यह उपदेश मिलता हैं कि देश में गरीबी है, हम लोगों को थोड़ा सादगी का व्यवहार करना चाहिये। यह बात कहने और सुनने में तो ठीक है, लेकिन वे स्वयं इस का व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं। पंडित जी का यह विधेयक हम को उस तरफ प्रेरित करेगा, अगर आप इस को स्वीकार कर लेते हैं तो फिर सब को इसे मानना पड़ेगा। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि उन की मंशा बहुत सही है, इस में उन्होंने कहा है कि सब मिला कर डेढ़ हजार रूपया मिलना चाहिये, देश की वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए यह बिल्कुल ठीक है। आगे चल कर जब जनता की स्थिति सुधर जायगी, हम सब लोग मिल कर जो प्रयास कर रहे है, जब वे सफल हो जायेंगे—तब फिर इस के बारे में सोच सकते हैं। आज बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम को लेकर देश में जो कार्य चल रहा है, अगर सचमुच ईमानदारी के साथ, हमारी सरकार, सरकारी अफसरान, तमाम राजनीतिक दल, जो इस कार्यक्रम का समर्थन करते है, ठीक से काम करें तो हम जनता की स्थिति को सुधार सकते है, उन के जीवन स्तर को ऊंचा ऊंठा सकते हैं। हमारे देहातों में आज जो विषमता फैली हुई है, जहां सामन्तवाद पल्थी मार कर बैठा हुआ है, हम उस को तोड़ सकते हैं, जनता में एक नई आशा पैदा कर सकते हैं। जब ऐसी बात होगी, तब फिर हम इस के बारे में भी सोच लेंगे कि हमारे मंत्रियों का स्तर भी कुछ बढ़े, विधायकों और संसद सदस्यों का भी स्तर बढ़े। मैं इसी दृष्टिकोण से पंडित जी के इस विधेयक को देख रहा हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि इसी दृष्टिकोण से इस को देखना भी चाहिये। अगर इसी दृष्टिकोण से आप भी देखेंगे तो जनता का समर्थन हमें अवश्य मिलेगा, जनता, आप की तारीफ करेगी, प्रशंसा करेगी। आज भी देश में ऐसे लोग है जो इस तरह का सादगी का व्यवहार अपने जीवन में करना चाहते हैं। इसी लिये मैं इस पर बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ और मैं ने अपनी व्यक्तिगत राय आप के सामने व्यक्त की है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति जी, राजनीतिक नेताओं के व्यावहारिक जीवन का प्रभाव समाज और देश पर पड़ता है। जो व्यक्ति भाग्य से देश और समाज का नेतृत्व करता है, उस के व्यावहारिक जीवन का प्रभाव समाज और देश पर पड़ता है, लेकिन उस की तरफ अंगुलि उठाने का अधिकार भी सब को होता है। जो व्यक्ति जनता का नुमाइन्दा बनता है, उस की तरफ अंगुलि उठाई ही जाती है और जब वे गद्दी पर बैठ कर अच्छे अच्छे भाषण देता है तो लोग कहते हैं कि पहले अपने घर को सुधारो, चैरिटी बिगिन्ज एकट होम। यही बात हमारे मिश्र जी ने भी इस विधेयक में रखी है, यह उन के अन्तर की आवाज है, इनर-वाएस है। उन्होंने कहा है—आज की परिस्थिति को देखते हुए, हिन्दुस्तान के साधारण आदमी की आमदनी को देखते हुए इस में कमी होनी चाहिये।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने यह कही है—मंत्रियों को दो टर्म से ज्यादा नहीं रखना चाहिये। अगर वे इस बात को दोनों के लिये कहते तो मुझे ज्यादा ठीक मालूम पड़ती, मंत्री ही नहीं सदस्य भी दो टर्म के लिये आयेगा, तब यह बात कुछ ठीक नजर आती। आज भी ऐसे

बहुत से सदस्य हैं जो तब से मौजूद हैं जब से संसद बनी थी। जो पुराने लोग हैं उनसे हमें फ़ायदा मिलता है, उनके अनुभव हम उनसे सुन लेते हैं। हर आदमी की इच्छा आगे बढ़ने की रहती है। पीछे कोई नहीं देखता है। बीते हुए जमाने की ओर कोई नहीं देखता है। आगे बढ़ना ही जिन्दगी है। पांडे जी बैठे हुए हैं वह दो टर्म के बजाय चार टर्म के लिए आना चाहेंगे मन्त्री बनना चाहेंगे और अगर मन्त्री बन गए तो छोड़ने का सवाल ही नहीं है। यह आदमी की नेचर है। अब आप जो कह रहे हैं यह कहां तक व्यावहारिक है इस पर आपको विचार करना चहिये। अब पन्द्रह सौ में कपड़ा भी शामिल है, मकान का किराया भी उसको इसी में से देना होगा। राजस्थान आदि में एक एम एल ए को 51 रुपया मिल रहा है। हरियाणा जैसा छोटा राज्य भी अपने एम एल ए को 51 रुपये, दो सौ रुपये कंस्टिट्युएंसी एलाउन्स फोन का खर्चा आदि देता है। हमारे सैयद मोहम्मद साहब बैठे हुए हैं। ये बड़े बैरिस्टर हैं। 3500 रुपया वह एक केस में ले लेते रहे होंगे। हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जो जज हैं उनके लिए आपने 3500 रुपया कर दिया है और गाड़ियों का खर्चा और पेंशन भी उनकी आप बरदाश्त करते हैं। पूरी गर्मी के अन्दर कोई मन्त्री काम करता है तो उसको आप केवल पन्द्रह सौ देना चाहते हैं इससे कैसे उसका काम चल सकता है। शायद आप यह उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह एक टाइम खाना खाकर जिन्दा रहे। वर्ना कैसे उसका इतने रुपये में काम चल सकता है। मेरा दिमाग तो काम नहीं करता है। हम खुद इसके शिकार हैं जो छोटी छोटी कोर्ट में वकालत करने वाले हैं पार्लिमेंट में गए हैं। अगर आर्डिनरी धोती और खड़ाऊं पहन कर आए तब तो बात अलग है, बिल्कुल सादा रहे तब तो बात अलग है वर्ना इसमें रहा नहीं जा सकता है। अब आपने इनके लिए लिख दिया है 1500 रुपये और मकान का किराया भी इनको उसमें से देना होगा। दिल्ली में मकानों के किराये किराए हैं इसको आप जानते ही हैं। फिर टेलीफ़ोन का खर्चा है। एम पीज तक का महीने का छः सात सौ रुपया टेलीफ़ोन का खर्चा आ जाता है। अब आपने उनके लिए हुक्म दे दिया है कि पन्द्रह सौ उनको दिया जाए। आदर्शवाद की बात आप करें तो यह बात बिल्कुल ठीक है लेकिन यह व्यावहारिक नहीं है। यह ठीक है कि आप विषमता को कम करना चाहते हैं। आप देखें कि हजारों टन रामायण भारत में बिक गई होगी, कुरान बिक गया होगा, बाइबल बिक गया होगा और लोग पढ़ चुके होंगे लेकिन उनके अनुसार चलता कौन है। हम को धरती पर उतरना होगा। आसमान में ही हम उड़ते न रहें।

आप तो जानते ही हैं कि पन्द्रह अगस्त को जब हमें आजादी मिली तब महात्मा गांधी नोआखाली में थे। उन्हें शासन के प्रति आकर्षण नहीं था। बड़े त्यागी थे। लेकिन आम जो आदमी है उसको आप लें। आप चाहते हैं कि मन्त्री को पन्द्रह सौ मिले। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आपने इसको कर दिया तो उनकी बीवियां उनको तंग और परेशान कर देंगी उनकी नींद हराम कर देंगी। अगर किसी का आगे पीछे कोई न हो, वह कंवारा हो, मस्जिद, मन्दिर, जिसका घर हो वही पन्द्रह सौ में रह सकता है।

बंगले में रहने वाला 1500 रुपये में रहे, और हम उसके यहां जायें और कहें कि चाय पिलाओ और मंत्री चाय न पिला सके तो यह बुरी बात है। मुझे यह बात व्यावहारिक नहीं लगी। मैं आपके आदर्श को मानता हूं लेकिन आपके बराबर इस बात के बारे में नहीं कह सकता। लेकिन मैं प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि ढोंगी बनने के निस्बत कि बारह से तो बगुला भगत बने रहें और अन्दर से कुछ और हों, तो यह गलत है।

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

16 hrs.

मुझे अगर कहा जाये कि कितना रुपया मिलना चाहिये तो मैं तो कहूंगा कि एक मेम्बर पार्लियामैंट को 7 हजार रुपये महीना मिलना चाहिये, अगर उससे काम कराना है । कम-से-कम मंत्री को तो पूरा रुपया देना चाहिये, लेकिन वह काम करने वाला हो । मकान भी हो, उसमें काम करने वाले आदमी भी हों, उसे पूरी सहूलियत होनी चाहिये, सुविधाएं होनी चाहियें । जितनी सुविधाएं दी जायेंगी, आदमी उतना आगे बढ़ेगा, लेकिन उसका सही उपयोग करने वाला होना चाहिये । वह सुविधाओं का उपयोग कैसे करे, यह बात अलग है । एक ऐश में पैसा खर्च कर सकता है और दूसरा देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये खर्च कर सकता है । आप पहले एक विधेयक लाये कि मंत्री को 1500 रुपये मिलना चाहिये । उस टाइम में और अब में मंहगाई का बड़ा फर्क है, उस हिसाब से तो अब 5, 6 हजार हो जाते हैं । वह जमाना और था जब महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि मंत्री की 500 रुपये माहवार मिलना चाहिये । लेकिन उसके हिसाब से अब मंहगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि जितना हम आदर्शवाद की बात करें, उतना ही हमें जिम्मेदारी से बढ़ने की बात भी जरूर करनी चाहिये । अब एक मंत्री बड़ा अच्छा काम करता है, लेकिन इस तरह करने से तो कोई भी अनुभवी आदमी रह नहीं सकेगा ।

मेरा कहना यह है कि मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट बनने के बाद एक दफे में तो यह मालूम पड़ता है कि में कहां हूं । मुझे अभी तक भी इस गोल बिल्डिंग की कई बातें मालूम नहीं हुई । जब मैं आया था तो कई दिनों तक यह नहीं जान सका कि कहां क्या होता है । मैं तो सोचता हूं कि मंत्री लोग भी अफसरों की बारीकी को कैसे पहचानते होंगे । ये बड़े घुटे-घुटाये अधिकारी होते हैं । ये इतने माहिर और होशियार होते हैं कि इनको समझने के लिये समय चाहिये । अब जैसे ही कोई समझकर तैयार हो और उससे कहो कि तुम जाओ तो सारा काम खराब हो जाता है । उसमें जनता का और पार्टी का विश्वास होना चाहिये । यह तो लोगों पर डिपेंड करता है कि किस को भेजते हैं ।

सभापति जी, समय बहुत कम है, मैं तो प्रार्थना करूंगा कि श्री विभूति मिश्र जी अपना यह बिल वापिस ले लें, क्योंकि यह समय के अनुकूल नहीं है ।

श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) : सभापति जी, हमारे वयोवृद्ध नेता, उम्र में वयोवृद्ध, भावना से बिल्कुल तरुण, हमारी पार्टी की राजनीति के सन्त कबीरदास, अपनी मौलिकता के लिये विख्यात हैं । यह दूसरी बात है कि इस विधेयक के द्वारा जो उनका मकसद है, वह मकसद बिल्कुल आधुनिक समय के प्रतिकूल है और असलियत से खाली है ।

उन्होंने अपने बिल में यह विषय रखा है कि यदि मंत्री महोदय दो टर्म से अधिक अपने पद पर रहते हैं, तो उन का उस पर एकाधिकार हो जायेगा । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि मंत्री जब पद पर आ जाता है, तो वह उसका दुरुपयोग करता है, और अगर वह दो टर्म तक दुरुपयोग करे, तो चलने दिया जाये, और उस के बाद उस के दुरुपयोग के अवसर पर रोक लगा दी जाये ।

हर मंत्री को, जो लोक सभा का सदस्य है, पांच वर्ष की अवधि के पश्चात् जनता के सामने वोटों की भिक्षा मांगनी पड़ती है । प्रत्येक मंत्री, उपमंत्री, राज्य मंत्री और संसद-सदस्य को हर पांच वर्ष के बाद एक कठिन परीक्षा में से गुजरना पड़ता है । अगर जनता-जनार्दन की कृपा हुई, और उन का कार्य अच्छा रहा, तो वह इस संसद् में फिर आयेंगे ।

लेकिन यह कोई डकरी नहीं है कि अगर वह इस संसद् में आ जायें, तो फिर उन को मंत्री बना दिया जायेगा । कितनी तपस्या करनी पड़ती है, कितनी दौड़-धूप करनी पड़ती है, कितनी योग्यता दिखानी पड़ती है, और गले के नीचे कितनी उन बातों को उतारना पड़ता है, जो शायद वह उतारना नहीं चाहते हैं, तब आदमी मंत्री बनता है । मंत्री बनना बड़ा भारी और मुश्किल काम होता है ।

दो-दो कठिन परीक्षाओं में से गुजरने के बाद कोई आदमी मंत्री बन सकता है । और दो टर्म तक चलना आज-कल के जमाने में वैसे भी एक बड़ी अद्भुत बात होती है । मैं प्रस्तावक महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि वह ऐसा प्रतिबन्ध न लगायें ।

जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य, श्री डांगा ने कहा है, नौकरशाही में बड़े बड़े चतुर और काबिल आदमी होते हैं, जो अपना सारा जीवन कार्यालयों में काम करते हुए बिताते हैं । ब्यूरोक्रेसी वह तेज घोड़ा है, जिस की लगाम अगर खींच ली जाये,— टाइट कर दी जाये, तो आदमी उलट जायेगा, और अगर उस की ढील दे दी जाये, तो न मालूम कितनी दूर, किस खाई खंदक में जा कर गिरेगा । नये नये मंत्रियों के लिए शुरू में इस को सम्भालना बड़ा मुश्किल होता है । इसलिए जो नवी अनुभवी और कुशल होगा, वही ब्यूरोक्रेसी को सम्भाल सकेगा । यह स्पष्ट है कि मन्त्री जितना अनुभवी होगा, वह शासन को उतना ही दृढ़तापूर्वक और कुशलतापूर्वक चलाने में सफल होगा ।

जहां तक वेतन पर हदबन्दी का सम्बन्ध है, मैं यह नम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कराची का कांग्रेस सेशन लगभग 30, 40 साल पहले हुआ था । उसमें कहा गया था कि मन्त्री की तनख्वाह 500 रुपये से अधिक नहीं होगी । उसके बाद इतना जमाना बीत गया है । अगर 500 रुपये में अनुपात से वृद्धि की जाये, तो वह रकम 1500 रुपये से कहीं अधिक होगी । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि कोरे आदर्शवाद की सीख देना काफी नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य असलियत को देखें । दिल्ली में एक-एक मैम्बर के यहां पचासों आदमी आते हैं । मुझे याद है कि एक मर्तबा कोई विवाद पैदा हुआ था, तो स्वयं प्रस्तावक महोदय ने कहा था कि तनख्वाह हम लोगों की बढ़नी चाहिए, जिनके यहां पचासों आदमी आते हैं और ठहरे रहते हैं । यहां पर सदस्यों का तो काम चलता नहीं 1 हजार रुपये में और मकान का किराया अलग देते हैं, मन्त्रियों की तनख्वाह अगर 1500 रुपये रखी गई और उसमें मकान का किराया आदि भी शामिल है तो हम समझते हैं कि न तो कोई योग्य आदमी आएगा और न काम ठीक तरह से चलेगा । यह देश केवल विनोबा भावे या महात्मा गांधी या अन्य वरिष्ठ और सुयोग्य संन्यासियों का ही नहीं है । इसमें हर प्रकार के व्यक्ति रहते हैं, हर आदमी का परिवार होता है, उनका दायित्व होता है समाज के प्रति, अपने परिवार के प्रति और अपने प्रति । यहां पर सेंट्रल हाल में बैठे हुए 15–20 रुपये चाय काफी में उड़ जाते हैं । तो फिर यह कैसे चलेगा ? यह सन्यासियों के लिए राज नहीं रखा गया है । राज्य में जो कोई भी होगा, जिसको कि अधिकार और सुख वांछनीय है उसको लामुहाला अपने स्टैण्डर्ड को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा । तनख्वाह उसकी अच्छी होगी । यूरुप के देशों को देखिए, अमेरिका को देखिए, सब जगह जो विधायक हैं उनकी तनख्वाह हम लोगों से कई गुना ज्यादा हैं और मन्त्रियों की तनख्वाह तो उनके बुकाबिले में यहां कुछ है ही नहीं...(व्यवधान)...मेम्बर को 16 हजार पौंड मिलते हैं जैसा कि पाडेय जी निवेदन कर रहे हैं । इसलिए इन सब बातों को करने से कोई नतीजा नहीं निकलता है । हमें तो चाहिए कि जन-साधारण के दृष्टिकोण से देखें । पार्लियामेंट का जीवन भी एक

[श्री वी० आर० मुले]

कैरियर की तरह से है। अगर कोई आदमी बहुत ब्रिलिएंट है, आई सी एस हो जाता है, जज होता है, एडवोकेट होता है, डाक्टर होता है तो सब जगह तो मनमानी धन कमाए और अगर किसी को यह शौक पैदा हो गया कि हम यहां संसद् के सदस्य हो जायं तो इसके मानी यह हैं कि अपने पेट पर और कमर पर चारों ओर कस कर पटटी बांध लें और केवल एक यह कहे कि हम बड़े बड़े संन्यासियों को मानने वाले हैं। जहां जहां भी देश के बड़े से बड़े नेताओं ने चाहे वे धार्मिक रहे हों चाहे राजनैतिक, अक्लियत से अपनी आंख बन्द कीं, अक्लियत से हट कर बात की वहां वहां उनका फेल्योर हुआ। महात्मा बुद्ध ने कहा कि केवल भिक्षु होंगे, स्त्रिया भिक्षुणी नहीं होंगी लेकिन बाद में यह नहीं चला। स्त्रियां भी भिक्षुणी बनाई गईं। उन्होंने कहा कि किसी जानवर की हत्या नही करनी चाहिए। आज चीन और जापान सब जगह देख लीजिए, बौद्ध धर्म के मानने वाले सभी जानवरों की हत्या कर रहे हैं। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि झोंपडियों की तरफ आप बार बार क्यों देखते हैं? रूस मे जब जार का शासन था उस जमाने में ये होता था कि बड़े बडे घरानो की स्त्रियां थियेटर देखने जाती थीं और रात में लौटती थीं तो अपने कोचवान को जो बिना वस्त्र के ठिठुरते हुए होते थे, उनको कोड़े मारती थी और थियेटर में जब गरीबों का चित्र दिखलाया जाता था, उनकी गरीबी दिखलाई जाती थी तो सिसक सिसक कर रोती थी। शमशान में जाय तो आदमी को वैराग्य पैदा होता है और जैसे ही वहां से लौटते हैं फिर दुनियावी कामों मे वह लग जाते हैं। मे चाहता हूं कि वास्तविकता और आदर्श दोनों में सन्तुलन होना चाहिए। हमें गरीबों के लिए हमदर्दी है, हम चाहते हैं कि गरीबों की दशा सुधरे। उसके लिए कानून पास हो रहे हैं, सम्पत्ति पर हदबन्दी लगायी जा रही है। इन सब से यह होगा। महज मन्त्रियों की तनख्वाह कम कर देने से, उनको भिक्षुवंदा बना देने से या उनका खून सहत ऐसा बना देने से कि अगर उनके यहां दस आदमी आ जायं तो बैठने के लिए कुर्सियां भी न पाएं, इससे कुछ नहीं होगा।

अगर आप चाहते हैं कि विषमता दूर हो तो ये हमारे साथी जो उस तरफ बैठे हुए हैं जो सोवियत रूस की प्रणाली के हामी और समर्थक हैं, उनकी तरह से उस ढांचे को अगर आप ला सकें इस देश में तो तब कहीं ऐसे आदर्श को कार्यान्वियन की कल्पना आप कर सकते है। लेकिन दूर के ढोल सुहावने होते हैं। तब गारण्टी यह करनी पड़ेगी कि हर मिनिस्टर और मेम्बर के बच्चे अच्छे से अच्छे स्कूल में पढ़ेंगे और जनसाधारण के बच्चे भी उसी में पढ़ेंगे। हर आदमी के लिए सवारी का इन्तजाम होगा, हर आदमी के लिए घर होगा, निःशुल्क दवा मिलेगी, नि.शुल्क शिक्षा उनको मिलेगी, नि.शुल्क न्याय मिलेगा। अगर आप चाहते हों कि ऐसा समाजवादी ढांचा इस पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था के स्थान पर इस देश में स्थापित करें तब आप इस किस्म की कुछ बातें कर सकते हैं हालांकि जो कुछ सूचना मुझे है वह यह है कि वहा उन देशो में भी जो पूर्ण रूप से साम्यवादी प्रथा पर आधारित हैं, वहां पर भी किसी न किसी प्रकार का कुछ फर्क है। जब वहा पर है तो यहा पर आप कैसे इस चीज को कर सकते है। इसलिए मैं अपने ज्येष्ठ नेता से अपील करूंगा कि आपने बहुत अच्छा मौका इन लोगों को दिया अपने विचारो को प्रकट करने के लिए लेकिन एक बात मैं जरूर कहना चाहता हू कि मेरे ख्याल से मिश्र जी ने एक बात सोची कि सब लोग चारों तरफ से आज देश में चिल्ला रहे हैं कि कि दो टर्म से ज्यादा किसी को भी लोकसभा का सदस्य बनने का मौका न दिया जाये इसलिए यह रोक मन्त्रियो पर लगा दीजिये जिससे कुछ समझौता हो और उसमें हमारा भी फायदा हो जाये। दो-तीन मिनट टर्म की बात हमारे ऊपर भी लागू न हो सके।

सभापति महोदय : इस विधेयक के लिए निर्धारित समय 4.35 पर समाप्त हो रहा है। अभी चार सदस्यों के नाम और हैं, फिर मन्त्री जी और फिर श्री विभूति मिश्र जी हैं। या तो सदन इनका कम से कम एक घंटा समय बढ़ाये या फिर मैं मन्त्री जी को बुलाऊं।

क्या सदन की इच्छा है कि एक घंटे का समय बढ़ा दिया जाये ?

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : जी हां।

सभापति महोदय : इस पर एक घंटे का समय बढ़ाया गया। श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : (कानपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं मिश्र जी की बहुत इज्जत करता हूं क्योंकि वे हमारी पार्लमेन्टरी डिमोक्रेसी की उन ईंटों में से हैं जिनके बूते पर यह इमारत खड़ी है लेकिन कभी सामने नजर नहीं आती। इसके लिए मैं उनकी तारीफ करूंगा। दो टर्म के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है। इसमें मैं माननीय शुक्ल जी की बात मानता हूं यानी दस साल तक मन्त्री जो चाहे करें 11वां साल लग जाये तो उसको हटा देना चाहिए, शायद उनका खयाल है कि दो टर्म से ज्यादा रहने से ही शायद वह कुछ ऐसे काम करने लग जायें जिसकी वजह से उसको नहीं रहना चाहिए लेकिन मैं समझता हूं जिसे भ्रष्टाचार की तरफ जाना है वह 6 महीने में भी उधर जा सकता है और सारा जीवन भी भ्रष्टाचार की ओर नहीं जा सकता है। इस तरह के उदाहरण हमारे देश में मौजूद हैं। अगर हम यह कहते हैं कि दो टर्म ही रहना चाहिए तो वे भी उसी तरह अपनी प्लानिंग कर लेंगे। होना तो यह चाहिए कि किसी मन्त्री को मालूम न हो कि वह कब हटाया जा रहा है। इस तरह से उस पर एक अंकुश रहे, रोज सवेरे वे सोचें कि आज हम जा सकते हैं, इस तरह से हर आदमी ठीक काम करेगा। यही चीज आज हो भी रही है और होनी भी चाहिए। हर कोई समझे कि उसकी नौकरी पक्की नहीं है। आजकल दिल्ली शहर में एक मजाक है, वह सही भी है कि किसी चपरासी को मन्त्री ने अपशब्द कह दिए। इस पर लोगों ने उससे कहा कि तुम भी कुछ कह देते तो उसने कहा कि कौन मुंह लगे, वे टेम्पोरेरी हैं और मैं परमानेन्ट हूं। यह भावना भी लोगों में आती है कि मन्त्री लोग टेम्पोरेरी होते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं शतरंज का खिलाड़ी हूं, शायद मिश्रा जी भी शतरंज खेलते होंगे क्योंकि वे मुझसे ज्यादा जेल में रहे हैं। शतरंज में पैदल की चाल खेलते खेलते जब वह पैदल वजीर बन जाता है तो तिरछा चलने लगता है, फिर उस पर कोई भी रोक-टोक नहीं लगती। सारे 64 घरों में चल कर वह शतरंज की बाजी जीत सकता है। इसी तरह से हमारे पंडित जी शायद घबराते हैं कि पार्लमेन्ट के जो मेम्बर हैं वे तो ठीक चल रहे हैं, एक एक घर चलते हैं लेकिन जहां वे मन्त्री बनें, उनका तिरछा चलना शुरू हो जाता है। उनके तिरछा चलने को रोकने के लिए अंकुश रहना चाहिए। लेकिन वह केवल दो टर्म रहे---मैं इसका समर्थन नहीं करता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि यह गलत होगा। आजकल तो ऐसे मन्त्री बहुत कम होंगे जिन्होंने दो टर्म पूरे कर लिये होंगे, यहां तो कुछ महीनों का ही सवाल है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसे मौके पर इसको न लाया जाय।

जहां तक 1500 रुपये की बात है---बहुत अच्छा सुझाव है। लेकिन जब यहां सदस्यों की तनख्वाह 500 रुपये माहवार बढ़ाई जा रही थी और मैंने उसका विरोध किया था, तो मुझे कहा गया कि यह डेमोक्रेसी है, तरह तरह की बातें उस वक्त मुझे कही गई थीं। जब इसको 500 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 1000 रुपये किया गया, तब भी ऐसा ही कहा गया था, तब फिर मन्त्रियों से हम ऐसी

[श्री एम० एम0 बनर्जी]

उम्मीद क्यों करते हैं। क्या आप यह चाहते हैं कि हम जब उनके यहां जायें तो वे हमारी कोई खातिरदारी न करें, 1500 रुपये में वह कैसे काम चलायेंगे। मेरी समझ में आप की यह बात नहीं आती है, देखने और सुनने में तो यह बात बहुत अच्छी लगती है, सिम्पल लिविंग जरूर होना चाहिये, लेकिन वास्तविक रूप में देखें तो यह बिल आना नहीं चाहिये था। इससे क्या होता है—जब हम कोई ऐसी चीज लाते हैं तो देश में मजाक बन जाता है। आप सदस्यों का वेतन बढ़ाने के लिये बिल लायें, उसका क्या परिणाम निकला, लोगों को प्रचार करने का मौका मिला कि इन को इतनी सहूलियतें मिलती हैं। लेकिन असलियत क्या है। सभापति जी, हमारे ऊपर टेलीफोन का ही इतना मोटा बिल आता है कि हालत खराब है। यहां पर टेलीफोन कटवाय या वहां पर टेलीफोन कटवाय, क्या करें। 17000 रुपये का टेलीफोन का बिल हैं। कोई दिल्ली आता है तो पहले टेलीफोन पर जाकर कहता है कि हमारे घर पर खबर कर दो कि हम दिल्ली पहुंच गये। बतलाइये, कैसे उस को मना करें। जो आदमी गाड़ी में बैठ कर आया है वह दिल्ली तो पहुंचेगा ही, लेकिन कुछ कहा नहीं सकते, क्योंकि खतरा है, कहीं एक वोट कम न हो जाय।

इसलिये मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 1500 पये में एक मिनिस्टर को काफी दिक्कत होगी एक तरह से इसको घटाना मजाक होगा। इसलिये मैं इस विधेयक का विरोध करता हूं और पंडित जी से गुजारिश करता हूं कि वे इसको वापस ले लें। इसमें शक नहीं है कि वे जिस बिल को लाये हैं, उसकी भावना की मैं बहुत तारीफ करता हूं, लेकिन पहले चीजों के दाम गिरने दीजिये, अगर यह उस लाइन पर भी आ जायं जब उन्होंने यह बिल पेश किया था, तब यह ठीक होगा उस वक्त तो हम भी 300 रुपये में चलाने को तैयार हो जायेंगे। जिस वक्त मैं एक क्लर्क था और मुझे 150 रुपये माहवार मिलते – उस वक्त मैं ज्यादा सुखी था, आज तो इतनी तनख्वाह और एलाउन्स मिलने के बाद भी समझ में नहीं आता कि कैसे गुजारा होगा। इसलिये मैं आप से दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि आप इस बिल को वापस ले लें, लोगों के सामने इसका मजाक न बनने दें।

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): Sir, when Roosevalt was elected for the fourth time the girls from the universities came and kissed—not his cheeks—his lips. So, Sir, a man should not be debarred from becoming a minister even if he has completed his second term.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a man of your calibre has been a minister only for one term and even if you had completed your third term of ministership probably you would have been still younger in age to Shri Bibhuti Mishra. That is why I want this Bill should be withdrawn by Shri Mishra.

I can appreciate the viewpoint of Shri Banerjee that in his fatherlands the leaders continue to be leaders until their death. Stalin continued to be the Prime Minister until his death and Mao Tse Tung is still continuing as the Chairman in spite of his old age. A minister is a leader and not a bureaucrat. If he enjoys the confidence of masses there is nothing wrong if he continues to be the Minister, Prime Minister or President till his death. Pandit Nehru was ever young until his death. The question that a minister should be a minister for not more than two terms does not lie in him. It lies with the people and the voters. We are going to be a socialist State. That means we will believe in the capacity of the people and the party who leads the country. If the party feels here is a Minister who can deliver the goods—no matter whether he has served two terms—he should continue to be a minister.

If a Minister is in power for ten years, he does not monopolise power. Power today remains with the bureaucracy. While going in train, I find that an MP who is elected by the votes of 7 lakhs of people goes by first-class while a Joint Secretary moves by an air-conditioned compartment. The Minister cannot take a saloon if he goes in a railway train, but a member of the Railway Board takes an air-conditioned saloon, a General Manager takes an air-conditioned saloon. What a difference? Where is the power? Power remains with the Minister or the bureaucrats? We have to change the very structure of our society, so that when a member becomes a Minister, he can wield power. What a difference in salary?

I appreciate the intention underlying the Bill moved by Shri Bibhuti Mishra. What is the income of a bureaucrat? Probably he retires on Rs. 3,000. If an ICS, he will retire on Rs. 3,500. What are the amenities they enjoy? Wherever they go, all free, free car, free benefits, free alcohol, free nights, all benefits free. It is common knowledge that a Secretary to Government is the real ruler. We have got to change the structure of society.

AN HON. MEMBER: Moghul.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Moghul, he enjoys imperial power, he enjcys royal power. Our people nowadays are so confused that they think about a Member of Parliament, 'Oh, what a life he maintains?', they think about a Minister, 'Oh God, what a life he leads? He has a car, his son is reading in a convent school?'. Do they know that bureaucrats keep secret accounts in Switzerland? These officers go ten times a year to foreign countries and enjoy right royal treatment at the hands of international tycoons and multinational companies. Do our people know, does a Gandhiite and a saint like Shri Bibhuti Mishra know where power lies? Power does not lie with the Minister. It lies with the bureaucrats, with the system, which we want to cut at the very root.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra is a Gandhiite. He really believes that a Minister should not get more than Rs. 1500. Very true. When Mujibur Rehman came to power in Bangladesh, he said: 'No Minister in my country should get more than Rs. 1000'. What happened? The whole bureaucracy revolted, Bureaucrats who enjoyed life under Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan and others, who were exploiting the people said 'What is this? Thousand rupees. No, no. He should go'. They colluded with CIA and other foreign agents and we know what a tragic end he met with. Another thing. Shri Bibhuti Mishra thinks that a Minister can enjoy a good life with Rs. 1500. Already Shri Daga and others have spoken about the sad lot of an M.P. Take telephone bills. My liability on this account is Rs. 5000 in my constituency and Rs. 4000 here. The STD system is a big nuisance. The guest of an MP will immediately dial Bombay or Hyderabad or Srinagar. Suppose I am in the bathroom for five minutes; he will dial Bangalore. When the Bill comes, we know what a sad Bill it is. This Rs. 1500 is certainly not a big amount.

I personally feel that Shri Bibhuti Mishra should concede that a Minister is not a person who is enjoying a monopoly of power. The Minister is not one who is going to be a very rich man with Rs. 1500. So I hope appreciating all this Shri Bibhuti Mishra will withdraw the Bill.

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : सभापति जी, जब श्री संजीव रेड्डी कांग्रेस के प्रेजीडेंट थे तो एक मर्तबा उनको इलहाम हुआ था और उन्होंने कहा था कि दस वर्ष से अधिक कोई पावर में नहीं रहे और उसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए उन्होंने सरकुलर वगैरह भेजा था जबकि वे स्वयं 12–14 वर्ष पावर में रह चुके थे और बाद में भी पावर में रहना चाहते थे। कभी कभी यही इलहाम

[श्री डी० एन० तिवारी]

मिश्र जी को भी आया करता है। एक दफा उन्हें इलहाम आया कि राज्य सभा अबालिश कर दी और यह जानते हुए कि हमारे कहने से राज्य सभा अबालिश नही होगी फिर भी उन्हें इलहाम आया। अब उनको इलहाम आया कि मिनिस्टरों का महीना कम हो जाना चाहिए। महीना कम क्यों होना चाहिए इसलिए कि वे काम नही करें या धन खोजने के दूसरे उपाय सोचें। अगर किसी के पास खाने को कम हो, सुविधा कम हो तो वह कोई रास्ता खोजेगा जिससे कि उसकी पूर्ति हो सके। रास्ता खोजने वाले को रास्ता मिल भी जाता है। क्या मिश्र जी का यही इटेशन है कि लोग रास्ता खोजे और गलत रास्ते से जाकर अपना भरण पोषण करें? अगर यह इटेशन है तो बात दूसरी है। नही तो कोई भी सेंसिबल आदमी यह नही कह सकता है कि आज के युग में उनका 15 सौ रुपये महीना सीमित कर दिया जाय और इससे उनका काम चल सकता है।

हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि हमे क्या क्या करना पडता है हमारे ऊपर क्या क्या जिम्मेदारिया है। हम लोग जो मेम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट हैं वह सोचते हैं कि एक असेम्बली के मेम्बर को इतना मिलता है और उनके मुकाबले हमें कम सुविधाए मिलती हैं। जब हमको साढे सात हजार टेलीफोन काल्ज फ्री हैं तब भी हमारा इतना बिल आ जाता है। साल भर मे पाच-सात सौ रुपये का तो आ ही जाता है। वह भी ट्रक काल्ज का नही, अगर ट्रक काल्ज करनी पडे तो न मालूम कि बिल कहा चला जायगा। एक सदस्य ने कहा कि जब हम बाथ रूम मे होते है तो पटना, बगलौर, न जाने कहा कहा लोग टेलीफोन कर बैठते हैं। शायद मिश्र जी के यहा कोई ऐसा नही करता होगा, इस वास्ते उनको इसका अनुभव नही है।

सभापति महोदय : मिश्र जी की तरह आप भी टेलीफोन मे ताला लगा कर रखिये।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : शायद लोग उनको क्षमा कर सकते हैं, हमको क्षमा नहीं कर सकते। हम यह नहीं कर सकते हैं।

मैं मिश्र जी से कहूंगा कि वे यह सब इलहाम की बातें जाने दें और आज जो परिस्थिति है उस पर विचार करें और इस बिल को वापस ले लें। जब हम को पाच सौ रुपये मिलते थे तो हमारा काम नहीं चलता था और हमने उसको बढवाया। अब हमको एक हजार रुपये मिलते हैं और संसद् के सेशन के दिनों में 51 रुपया रोज मिलता है तो भी हमारा काम नही चल पाता है। अगर आप मिनिस्टर को 15 सौ पये देना चाहते हैं तो 51 रुपए रोज उनको भी मिले तब उनका काम चल जायगा। लेकिन उनको कोई भत्ता नही मिले और उनका 15 सौ रुपया कर दिया जाय तो उनकी पूर्ति कैसे हो सकेगी। इस तरह तो उनको हम से भी कम मिलेगा। एक बार रुपया तो हमे मिलता है और संसद् के सेशन और कमेटियों की बैठको का जो हमें भत्ता मिलता है उसका करीब सात सौ आठ सौ रुपया महीना हो जाता है। इस तरह हमे 17-18 सौ रुपये मिल जाता हैं। अगर मिनिस्टर का 15 सौ पये कर दिया जाय और उन्हे 51 रुपये रोज भत्ता भी नही मिले तो वह तो हमसे भी कम हो जायगा। अगर उनको 51 रू पये रोज भत्ता दे दिया जाय और उनका 15 सौ रुपये महीना सीमित कर दिया जाय तो ठीक कहा जा सकता है। नहीं तो हम उनसे यह कहेंगे कि तुम कोई दूसरा रास्ता अपनी पूर्ति के लिए खोजो जिससे तुम गुजारा कर सको। ऐसी स्थिति मिश्र जी पैदा न करें।

सभापति महोदय : मिश्र जी के कहने के मुताबिक तो और भी कम हो जायगा। अब मन्त्री को 2,250 रुपये मासिक मिलता है और उसमे से 500 पये माह इनकम टैक्स में चला जाता है।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी: अगर उनका 1,500 रुपया कर दिया जायगा तो फिर

इनकम टैक्स देकर उन्हें 1,100 रुपये ले रह जायेगा जबकि इन लोगों का 1,700 पये होगा और वह भी टैक्स की । तो शायद उन्होंने यह कभी सोचा नहीं है इसी वास्ते यह बिल ले आये हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस सुझाव के लिए वह ज्यादा प्रेस नहीं करेंगे ।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Sir, one must say in all deference to Bibhuti Mishraji, a venerable senior member of this House, that the sentiments as can be ascertained from the objects of the Bill are indeed very laudable. However, if one were to critically examine the provisions of the Bill, it is impossible to understand the logic of the Bill or the rationale of the Bill.

My first and foremost submission is that by this Bill article 75 of the Constitution is sought to be amended, and a proviso is sought to be inserted to the effect that no one would hold office as minister for more than two terms. For this proposal the author has said in the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill that the main purpose is to remove the monopoly of power. If anyone remains in power as minister for more than two terms, he monopolises power and to retain such monopoly, indulges in all sorts of malpractices. This is a classical example of fallacy. The whole thing proceeds on the assumption that a minister by remaining in power for more than two terms monopolises power. My respectful submission is, firstly, a minister is there not because he has any right as such to be there. He is there because the Prime Minister chooses him to be there. Secondly, in a democracy, monopoly of power can never be in the hands of any minister; it is not there even in the Prime Minister's hands. It is not there in the hands of this House even. In a democracy, the people are supreme and they alone monopolise power in this country. Therefore, this assumption is untenable and monopoly of power cannot come about by anyone remaining in authority for more than two terms.

With great respect to the author of the Bill, I submit that the second proviso that is sought to be inserted is an example of sheer ridiculousness. The second proviso states that the salary of a minister, including the rental value of the furnished residence provided to him, shall not exceed Rs. 1500 per mensem! I hope rental value means the market value. The market value of the house of Dr. Seyid Muhammad would not be less than Rs. 3000 P.M. should be return the balance of the money? Even if he came to occupy my servant's quarter, it is not possible to live within Rs. 1500. Car, chaffeur, everything is included in it. A part of it will go by way of tax and from whatever is left, living within that amount is only possible if the minister concerned lives in the servant's quarter. So, a third provision need to be made that the Secretaries will live in posh bungalows and the ministers will live in the servants' quarters. My respectful submission is, this is an utterly untenable proposition. What really hurts me is that it does not reflect very well upon the entire parliamentary life in the country. There is already an erroneous impression in the country that Members of Parliament are enjoying lawish facilities like free telephones, free travel, etc. and further, it is in our own hands to increase our emoluments to any extent. People do not realise how onerous and how cumbersome are the obligations of the people who are elected to this House. Compare ourselves with the elected representatives in the United Kingdom or the United States of America. Naturally, these are far richer countries and so real comparison is not possible. But they are getting 25 to 30 times what we are getting.

After all, in public life the elected representatives ought to get a certain amount of reverence, a certain amount of respect from the people. Otherwise, the whole parliamentary life will become ridiculous. It is true that Shri Mishra is a great Gandhian.

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

Ostensibly it appears wonderful that simple living and high thinking ought to be the order of the society. That is only possible only if in the world all people live like Gandhiji lived. That is just not at all possible.

Someone was complaining about the telephone facilities. One day the hon. Minister of Communications was asked for information in the House about Members who are in default in the payment of telephone bills, when Shri Bahuguna was the Minister in charge, he announced the names and I found that my name was at the top and the amount outstanding was Rs. 20,000. When I went home and asked my Secretary how it is that such a huge amount was outstanding, he said that people from my constituency had been coming and booking STD and trunk calls. Just before the election people come to Delhi, seeking for tickets. They came and stayed in my house. Feeding 50 people is strenuous enough, but that cannot be avoided. But, in addition to that they use my telephone and book calls to Bhopal and Nagpur. The result is that out of my hard-earned money I had to pay Rs. 20,000. We cannot tell our guests not to use the telephone.

When I entered my parliamentary life I thought I would be able to devote my entire time to politics and parliamentary life. But very soon I realised that I was getting a very meagre amount from Parliament with which it was impossible for me to carry on my living here and maintain a house at Nagpur, where my family lives. It is impossible for any elected representative to maintain himself and maintain another house at another place with the meagre amount he gets from Parliament. So, I had to restart my profession. That is how we live.

Therefore, my respectful submission to Shri Mishra is that he should be magnanimous to withdraw his Bill. We respect his sentiments. We know that he is a Gandhian. But this sort of Bill does not augur well to the image of the entire parliamentary life of the country.

श्री कमला मिश्र 'मधुकर' (केसरिया) : सभापति महोदय मुझे माननीय सदस्य, श्री मिश्र, के प्रति बड़ा आदर है, लेकिन मुझे पार्लियामेंट्री जीवन की एक घटना यदि आती है। स्वर्गीय डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया जब इस सदन के सदस्य थे, तो वह भी एक ऐसा बिल लाये थे कि एक मन्त्री पर 1500 रुपये से अधिक खर्च नहीं होना चाहिए। बाहर बात होने पर उन्होंने कहा कि देखो, हमने कितना बड़ा क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाया है। हमने कहा कि आपने यह अच्छा किया है कि यह बिल पेश किया है कि मन्त्री पर 1500 रुपये से अधिक ख़र्च नहीं होना चाहिए, लेकिन आपने बिड़ला और टाटा के बारे में क्या किया है—उन पर रोक लगाने की कोई बात नहीं की है।

मुझे लगता है कि यह बिल ठीक वैसा ही है। आज हमारे समाज में पूंजीवादी राज्य है और पूंजीवादी व्यवस्था है। यह ठीक है कि हमारे संविधान के अनुसार जनता सर्वप्रभुसत्ता सम्पन्न है, लेकिन उस शक्ति का वास्तव में इस्तेमाल कौन करता है ? वास्तव में उसका इस्तेमाल बिड़ला, टाटा और वे 75 परिवार करते हैं, जिनके ख़िलाफ़ सत्तारूढ दल और सरकार लड़ने की बात करते हैं, और हम लोग जिन के ख़िलाफ़ लगातार लड़ रहे हैं। मुझे खुशी होती, अगर श्री मिश्र इस आशय का बिल लाते कि इस मानोपली को समाप्त किया जाये। इस मानोपली पर नियन्त्रण लगाने के लिए सरकार ने एक कानून बनाया। लेकिन मैंने एक रिपोर्ट में पढ़ा है कि वह कानून लागू होने के बाद भी मानोपली बढ़ती जा रही है। मोनोपली का खतरा आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत ज्यादा है। यह सन्दर्भ है हमारे देश में। इस सन्दर्भ को छोड़ कर साल्वे जी ने और दूसरे सदस्यों ने भी बहुत ही उचित तर्क उठाये

है कि जो ब्यूरोक्रेट हैं, आई० सी० एस०, आई० ए० एस० आफिसर हैं, उनको आप 2 हजार, ढाई हजार तनख्वाह दीजिए और जो ट्रेन्ड होते हैं 25 वर्षों में, जिनके जीवन की ट्रेनिंग होती है अनुभवों से, उनके लिए आप कहिए कि दस साल से अधिक वे मिनिस्टर न रहें और पन्द्रह सौ से अधिक इन को तनख्वाह न दी जाय, इससे बढ़ कर हास्यास्पद बात क्या हो सकती है। इस देश के सन्दर्भ में, पूंजीवादी राजतन्त्र के सन्दर्भ में। पूंजीवादी स्टेट मशीनरी में जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी का सन्दर्भ है उसको बिना समझे हुए यह कह दिया जाय कि 1500 रुपया मिनिस्टर को तलब मिले और दो टर्म से ज्यादा वह मिनिस्टर न रहे, इसका यह भी मतलब है कि दो टर्म से ज्यादा मिनिस्टर क्या प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी नहीं रह सकता है। यह दुनिया के अन्दर कहीं भी नहीं है, किसी जनतन्त्र में नहीं है और समाजवादी मुल्कों में भी नहीं है। समाजवादी मुल्कों में जो नेता होते हैं वह कैसे होते हैं? नेता कोई ऐसे नहीं हो जाता है। उसके अन्दर कुछ बर्च्यूज होते हैं, उनके द्वारा ही वह अपनी पार्टी का नेतृत्व करता है और मासेज का नेतृत्व करता है। आप देखें माओ-त्से-तुंग की कितनी आलोचना हम करते हैं, हम उसका समर्थन नहीं करते, लेकिन तमाम आलोचनाओं के बावजूद माओ-त्से-तुंग चीन की गद्दी पर बैठे हुए हैं और चाइनीज कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी में पावर होल्ड कर रहे हैं। सारी आलोचनाएं हम लोग करते हैं, दुनिया की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टियां आलोचना कर रही हैं तब भी वह गद्दी में बैठे हुए हैं। तो इस माने में जब हम देखते हैं और फिर यह कहते हैं कि दो टर्म से ज्यादा कोई पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर न रहे, दो टर्म से ज्यादा कोई नेता न रहे, कोई मिनिस्टर न रहे तो यह बिल्कुल रिडिकुलस बात है। यह यथार्थ की बात नहीं है। यह बिल्कुल आदर्शवादी बात है जिसका कि बहुत अच्छी तरह से हमारे वैनर्जी साहब ने मजाक उड़ाया है। इसीलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि इस बिल में कोई यथार्थ ज्ञान नहीं है, राजसत्ता का ज्ञान नहीं है, इस सन्दर्भ का ज्ञान नहीं है, देश की परिस्थिति का ज्ञान नहीं है, केवल एक आदर्शवादी कल्पना है लोगों के कहने के लिए। दरअसल जो लोग सादगी की बात करते हैं लोगों के सामने, जीवन के अन्दरूनी पहलुओं में उनका सादगी के साथ कोई मेल नहीं रहता है। जो टाटा और बिरला की वफादारी करते हैं और उसके बाद सादगी की बात करते हैं तो यह क्या है? वह तो कथनी और करनी में कोई मेल नहीं हुआ। यथार्थता होनी चाहिए। जो वास्तविकता है उससे दूर नहीं जाना चाहिए। अभी हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी बहुत सी बातें कही हैं, मैं विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूं लेकिन मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि कथनी और करनी में मेल की बात होनी चाहिए। यह नहीं होना चाहिए कि हम लोगों के सामने एक डेमोगागी करें कि हमारा खानपान सादा होना चाहिए, हम को एक ही कुर्ता रखना चाहिए, हमको इतनी छोटी धोती खादी की पहननी चाहिए। जमाना तो टेरीलिन, टेरिकाट और डेकोरान का हो रहा है, विज्ञान में इतनी प्रगति हो रही है और ऐसे जमाने में हम यह कहें कि हाथ से काते हुए सूत का कपड़ा ही देश में सबके लिए अनिवार्य होगा तो बन्द कर दीजिए टेरिलीन, टेरीकाट और नाइलोन की सारी फैक्ट्रियों को। यह इसका लाजिकल कान्क्लूजन होता है। इसलिए लाजिकल कान्क्लूजन के रूप में भी यह बिल मानने लायक नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह बिल यथार्थवादी दृष्टिकोण से सोचा हुआ नहीं है, व्यावहारिक दृष्टिकोण से भी सोचा हुआ नहीं है और जो पूंजीवादी राजसत्ता के अन्दर स्थिति है उस दृष्टिकोण से भी सोचा हुआ नहीं है। किसी भी दृष्टिकोण से सोचा हुआ यह बिल नहीं है, केवल डेमागागी है, एक आत्मप्रवंचना है और कुछ नहीं है। इसलिए इस बिल को सदन को रिजैक्ट कर देना चाहिए और खुद माननीय मिश्रा जी को भी अपने आप इसे वापस ले लेना चाहिए। बिना सोचे समझे

[श्री कमल कुमार मिश्र]

उन्होंने यह किया, वह भी हो गई और पार्लियामेंट का समय भी इसमें गुजरा जो मैं समझता हूं कि बेकार की बहस में ही गुजरा। इसमें कोई वास्तविकता नहीं थी।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD): Bibhuti Mishraji has introduced this Bill to amend article 75 of the Constitution. In the first part of the Bill he proposes to introduce a provision to the effect that no Minister shall continue in office for more than two terms. In the second part he wants to restrict the pay of a Minister, including amenities, to Rs. 1,500 per month. Mr. Bibhuti Mishra is a very respected, venerable veteran, both inside and outside Parliament; his opinions and sentiments are highly respected, he is a person who has seen the rise and fall of many a Minister, he has seen Ministers rising to that office and fading away, so that his opinion, based on experience and idealism, is very well respected. Some of the hon. members who spoke like Mr. Salve, Mr. S. M. Banerjee, Mr. Tiwary, Mr. Mohapatra, Mr. Madhukar and many othershave put forward very strong arguments oppsoing the Bill. Therefor, my efforts will not be very extensive: I need not deal with them in detail.

The first part of the Bill is that the term of a Minister should be confined to a maximum of two terms. From the speeches of the hon. Member who introduced the Bill and of those who supported it, it appears that the main reason is that, once a Minister continues for two terms, he monopolises power in the sense that continuation in the office for such a long time is, in itself, bad, and apart from that, by the time he has been in office for a long time like ten years, or twelve years in the case of Rajya Sabha, he acquires certain propensities which are not desirable in a Minister. Mr. S. M. Banerjee has rightly pointed out that, if a Minister has got such tendencies or propensities, it does not require him to remain in office for eight years or ten years or twelve years, he will start exhibiting those vicious propensities within a few months of his assuming the office. There is also another danger. If a Minister has such propensities and if he is definite that after a particular period of time, say, ten years, he will have to go, with the chance never to come back, one can imagine what will happen in the last two years. So, it is better not to confine it with a certain limitation, otherwise, sufficient notice is given to him, 'You are to be out within a certain period, so, do whatever you want within that period'. Therefore, such a fixation will not really act as a bar or as a limitation on a Minister who has the natural tendency to be so, this will not restrain him from indulging in those things.

The idea seems to have been taken from what happened in America when President Roosevelt was successfully elected for four terms, at that time in America a Bill was introduced that no President shall be in office for more than two terms. There may be strong reasons—I am not justifying it. The reasons which had been given at that time and subsequently in books and articles are that, in America, the situation is that the public offices include the appointment of Ministers, and Ministers are not responsible to Parliament, the public offices go with the choice of the President, so that the system of spoils became a regular evil there. So, they thought that, if the President were elected for more than two terms, this spoils system would continue for a longer period which was not desirable in the interest of the country. But I need not tell Mr. Mishra and those who have supported his Bill that we have, here, an entirely different system; we have a system based on Parliamentary democracy, where the people's representatives place their confidence in the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister, according to her or his best judgment and chice, selects the Ministers and

the Ministers themselves are responsible to Parliament. There is no question of a spoils system here. We have an entirely different bureaucracy a permanent bureaucracy, with all its merits and demerits, but not the demerits of the spoils system. So, in a situation like that, actually the Minister concerned has no choice whether he wants to continue for more than one term or even half a term or even six months. It is entirely a matter for the Prime Minister. Then not only in India but, as everybody is aware, in the entire democratic system and particularly, the parliamentary system I am referring to, the election itself has become really an election to choose the Prime Minister. It is really the personality and the confidence the Prime Minister commands which more often than not determines. That is what the constitutional experts say nowdays. It is the determining element which is the Prime Minister and the election a country undergoes is really to elect the Prime Minister. That is why the Prime Minister has become powerful in a parliamentary democracy. It is not a feature of this country alone. In England and everywhere you will find it. The Prime Minister is the real pivot and it is the Prime Minister who chooses the Ministers and as long as a Minister has gained and continues to enjoy the confidence of the Prime Minister, which, of course, is reflected in the confidence which the Parliament itself has placed in the Prime Minister he can continue but the moment he loses that confidence, he goes.

Then, the Prime Minister is selected for various reasons, and normally for his or her efficiency, integrity, and for various other qualities. Of course, political expediency and political considerations also enter into—the picture provided the first two basic qualities are there. Then, as Ministers go on, they gather experience and the experience itself may add another element for the selection and which induces the Prime Minister to select a Minister or continue him as a Minister. Thus, here the considerations are entirely different from what we get in America. The rule was enunciated and initiated after President Roosevelt's four terms under special conditions—to adopt it in our conditions which are entirely different, as I said, will not justify.

I need not go further into details because various able speakers whose names I mentioned have given the reasons why this portion of that amendment, *viz.*, a Minister should not continue for more than two terms is now not necessary and as the expression goes, as the Shakespearean expression goes, after their able arguments, I will not attempt to burn the building.

I will next deal with the aspect of the salaries and allowances. Being myself a Minister, it is not proper for me to wail over the bad conditions and terms and conditions of a Minister. I came with an open eye and now it is not proper for me to say that it is not sufficient and a Minister should be paid more. I will not indulge in that impropriety of myself talking about it. But I wish to bring to Mishraji's notice certain facts.

As you are aware, the Government of India Provisional Constitution Order of 1947 allowed to the Members of Governor-General's Executive Council a salary of Rs. 5,500 and with an equipment allowance, which is a sort of a sumptuary allowance or whatever allowance you may call it, of Rs. 3,320. So, altogether it came to Rs. 8,900 per month. It will be equivalent to Rs. 24,000 or Rs. 25,000 taking into consideration the inflation and rise in prices now. The Dominion Legislature passed the Ministers' Salaries Act, 1947, which made the following provision in respect of salary etc. for the ministers of the cabinet rank:

Salary of Rs. 3,000 p.m.
Sumptuary allowance at the rate of Rs. 500 p.m

[Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad]

Fully furnished residence in New Delhi and in Simla with free supply of water and electricity.

You will see that straightway there was a reduction from Rs. 8,900 to Rs. 3,500.

17 hrs.

The salaries of the Ministers Act, 1947 was amended in 1950 to provide that each Minister of State shall be paid a salary of Rs. 3000 and each Dy. Minister, a salary of Rs. 2000 p.m. Cabinet Ministers alone were than entitled to free furnished residence. Under the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act of 1952, Minister of State got a salary of Rs. 2250 p.m. and Deputy Minister, Rs. 1750 per month. They were allowed other facilities, free house and other things. After this there was no increase. It stayed there at the salary fixed in 1952, that is, almost 25 years ago. To give an idea of the magnitude in rise in prices it may be stated that the average consumer price index has risen from base 100 in 1949 to 348 in March, 1976 and from base 100 in 1960 to 286 in March, 1976.

Under the Ministers' Residence Rules, 1962, Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State have to be allotted residence of which the standard rent or pooled rent under FR 45A does not, as far as possible, exceed Rs. 650 per month. In the case of the Dy. Minister the limit is Rs. 350 p.m. Again, according to the Ministers' Residences rules, furniture and electrical appliances of value not exceeding Rs. 38500 may be provided free of rent in a residence allotted to a Cabinet Minister or a Minister of State. The corresponding limit in the case of a Deputy Minister is Rs. 22,500. This does not apply to furniture and electrical appliances supplied for use in the portion of the residence set apart for office purposes. The rental value of the furniture including electrical appliances on an average comes to Rs. 622 p.m. in the case of a Cabinet Minister or a Minister of State and Rs. 374 in the case of a Dy. Minister.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: This is national rent. Market rent will be much more.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Yes. If these rates of rent for accommodation and for furniture and electrical appliances are taken into account, the salary proposed in the Bill, namely, Rs. 1500 per mensem would further be reduced by Rs. 650 plus Rs. 622, that is, Rs. 2,1272 per mensem in the case of Cabinet Minister or Minister of State and Rs. 350 plus Rs. 374, that is, Rs. 724 in the case of Deputy Minister. This being the position, without really making a cry over it, it will be practically impossible for any Minister to carry on, and as Mr. Salve has said, he will have to shift practically to servant quarters. I am sure with all the good intentions and the ideals and idealism behind this Bill, which Shri Mishra ji has brought forward, we would not like Ministers to be reduced to such a position.

Sir, I do not propose to take any further time of the House. I oppose the Bill and in the circumstances I most earnestly and sincerely request Shri Mishraji to withdraw the Bill.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : सभापति जी, मेरे विधेयक का जिन लोगों ने समर्थन किया है उनका भी स्वागत करता हूं और जिन्होंने विरोध किया है, उनका मैं हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूं, क्योंकि तुलसी दास जी ने जो रामायण लिखी, उसमें उन्होंने सब की वन्दना की। उसी स्पिरिट में मैं भी सब की वन्दना करता हूं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री को छोड़कर, हमारे कुछ साथियों ने, श्री बनर्जी, जो कि इस समय यहां नहीं हैं, वह बराबर विरोध करते थे कि मैम्बरों की सैलरी को न बढ़ाया जाये, आज उन्होंने भी इसका समर्थन किया है। मालूम होता है कि उनको धीरे-धीरे एक्स-

परिवेंस प्राप्त हो रहा है । जो देर से आये, लेकिन दुरुस्त आये तो उसको समझना चाहिये कि वह दुरुस्त ही है ।

मेरे एक साथी ने मोटे खद्दर की बात कही है । मैं अपने उन साथी से कहूंगा कि वही मोटा खद्दर है जिसने सब को इस गद्दी पर लाकर बैठा दिया है । आज आप मोटे खद्दर की भर्त्सना मत कीजिये, जब मोटे खद्दर की बात थी, तो शायद उस समय वह राजनीति में होंगे या नहीं होंगे, या उनकी पैदाइश भी हुई होगी या नहीं, इसमें मुझे सन्देह है । इसलिये आज भले ही उनके लिये टैरेलिन का युग हो जाये, लेकिन मैंने उस मोटे खद्दर के युग को देखा है ।

एक बार राजेन्द्र बाबू को खुजली हो रही थी । लेकिन वह मोटा खद्दर पहन कर ही मेरे साथ जेजाघाट से चम्पारन आये । उनके पीपें निकल रही थी, बार-बार खुजलाते थे, लेकिन फिर भी वह मोटा खद्दर ही पहने रहे । आज मोटे खद्दर की वजह से ही यहां गद्दी पर बैठे हैं, और हमारे साथी लोग टैरेलिन की बात करते हैं । मेरा कहना यह है कि मोटे खद्दर की आज भी जो इज्जत है वह टैरेलीन की नहीं है ।

अभी मेरे एक साथी ने कहा कि फ़ैसेसी है । मैं कहता हूं कि 1920 में जब गांधी जी ने आन्दोलन किया तो श्री वारेन्द्र बाबू ने कलकत्ते में सी० आर० दास से कहा कि माई लार्ड और सर कहने से और टोप पहनने से हिन्दुस्तान आजाद नहीं होगा, इस सबको हटा कर गांव में चलिये, तभी हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी होगी । सी० आर० दास ने उसी दिन से सारा काम छोड़ दिया । उस समय अगर वह वकील लोग अपनी वकालत छोड कर आम जनता के साथ न आये होते तो आज हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी नहीं होती और यह टेलीफ़ोन और रेडीडैंस का बिल वगैरा का हिसाब नहीं जुड़ता ।

सभापति जी, हम लोग किसानों के यहां गांव में आकर के चारपाई पर ही नहीं, जमीन में सोये हुए हैं । जो खाना खाया तो खा लिया, अगर नहीं खाया तो बगैर खाये ही उनके साथ सो गये, तब यह आजादी आज आई है । इस आजादी के आने के बाद हम उन सारी बातों को भूल जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि हमारा खर्चा नहीं चलेगा ।

आज 40 रुपये माहवार पाने वाला गरीब, बार्डर लाइन पर है, वह किस तरीके से अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करता है ? वह हमको वोट देता है, उसके पास जूता नहीं है, छाता नहीं है, लेकिन हम उसकी बात को भूल जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम यहां आ गये हैं तो बड़े आदमी हो गये हैं! मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि यह फ़ैसेसी नहीं है, यह फ़ैक्ट है । हमें श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी की तारीफ़ करनी चाहिये, अगर वह एमरजैंसी न लाई होती तो जिस तरह की हमारे खिलाफ़ यहां हवा बनाई जा रही थी तो हिन्दुस्तान में इन फ़ैसेसी करने वालों ने हमारे दो टुकड़े कर दिये होते ।

सभापति जी, आपको याद होगा जिस समय हम लोगों की सैलरी 421 पये कराई गई, उस समय पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि मैं जब तक प्राइम मिनिस्टर नहीं हुआ था मेरे पास कार नहीं थी । पुलिस ने हमारी कार जप्त कर ली । ये शब्द पंडित जवाहरलाल जी ने सैंट्रल हाल में कहे थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि हमारी हालत क्या पूछते हो, हम तो कभी टांगे और टमटम पर चलते थे । आज हमारे साथी कहते हैं कि साहब यह नहीं है, यह जरूरी है ।

आज मैं थोड़ा शरीर से कमजोर हो गया हूं, लेकिन मैं चैलेंज के साथ कहता हूं कि आप मेरे जिले के और सूबे के लोगों से पूछिये, सन 1952 और 1957 के इलैक्शन मैंने साइकिल पर चढ़ कर जीते हैं, एक सैकिंड भी मैं किसी गाड़ी पर नहीं चढ़ा । अगर मैं

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

असत्य कहता हू तो आप इस बात को चैलेंज कर के वहां के लोगों से पूछ लीजिये, क्योंकि बहुत से लोग अभी जिन्दा है । आप यहा कहते हैं कि हमारा खर्चा नहीं चलता है । आप गरीब देश के प्रतिनिधि होकर यह कहते हैं कि हम डकोसला करते है । सभापति जी, मैं डकोसला नहीं करता हू, सही बात कहता हूं । आप यह नहीं समझिये कि आज एमरजैंसी लगने के बाद हम बालकानों पर नहीं है । आप इस बात को समझ ले जिये, आज भी हम बालकानों पर हैं ।

अपने वयोवृद्ध साथी के प्रति मुझे दया आती है । वह कहते हैं कि यह बात इनसेन्सिबल है । जिन के देश के लोग सत्तू खा कर गुजारा करते हैं, वह कहते हैं कि यह इनसेन्सिबल है । सेन्स का होना या न होना तो मन पर निर्भर करता है । अगर कोई सत्तू खाकर संतुष्ट रहता है, तो उस मे सेन्स है । बहुत से लोग पकवान खाते है और एयरकन्डीशन म रहते हैं, लेकिन उन को शांति नहीं होती है । अगर मन मे सेन्स और शांति हो, तभी वास्तव मे शांति है ।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हू कि यह इल्हाम नहीं है । अगर माननीय सदस्य जैसे आदमी होते, तो हिन्दुस्तान कभी आजाद न होता । बहुत से लोग यह सोच भी नहीं सकते थे कि 15 अगस्त, 1947 को अंग्रेज यहा से चले जायेंगे । एक बड़े भारी विरोधी नेता को भी, जो इस समय पटना मे बीमार है, यह विश्वास नहीं था कि 15 अगस्त की रात को अंग्रेज यहा से चले जायेंगे । यह इल्हाम नहीं है । मैं सही बात कह रहा हू ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : उस मे और इस मे तुक क्या है ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मेरा तात्पर्य यह है है कि गरीबी मे रह कर भी आजादी ली जा सकती है और राज्य-कार्य चलाया जा सकता है । जब रशा आजाद हो गया, तो वहां यह प्रचार हुआ कि लेनिन बड़े आराम से रहता है । लोक लोग लाठी-डंडा ले कर गए और दरवाजा तोड़ने लगे । लेनिन ने कहा कि उन लोगों को आने दो । लोगों ने अन्दर जा कर देखा कि लेनिन चटाई पर सोता है और उस का रहन-सहन गरीबों का सा है । जिन लोगों ने यह अफवाह उड़ाई थी, तब वे लोग उन को मारने के लिए चले गए ।

माननीय सदस्य के सूबे में, सोनपुर के आस-पास, चाणक्य रहता था । वह नाव से नदी पार कर के आता था और चन्द्रगुप्त का राज्य चलाता था । वह विद्यार्थियों को पढाता था और विद्यार्थी उस को जो थोड़ा-बहुत चावल देते थे, उन को हांडी मे बना कर खाता था । ससार मे ऐसा पालिटीशन अब तक नहीं हुआ है । इसलिए माननीय सदस्य इस बात को असम्भव न समझे ।

श्री शुक्ल ने कहा है कि 1500 रुपए और सब सहूलियतों से काम नहीं चलेगा । जो वकील लोग हमारे साथ आजादी की लडाई मे आये थे, उन का सस्कार हम लोगों ने बदल दिया । लेकिन जो लोग खुशहाली मे आये है उन का सस्कार कैसे बदलेगा ? वह असम्भव है । उन के सस्कार को बदलने के लिए मोहनदास कर्मचन्द गाधी, जवाहरलाल नेहरू, राजेन्द्र बाबू और ब्रजकिशोर बाबू पैदा हों—तभी उन का सस्कार बदल सकता है । लेकिन वे दिन चले गए । मुझे वे दिन याद हैं । मुझे वे दिन भूले नहीं है ।

श्री डी० एन० तिवारी : राजेन्द्र बाबू और जवाहरलाल नेहरू यहा मौजूद थे और उन्ही लोगो ने इस को फिक्स किया है—दूसरे लोगो ने फिक्स नहीं किया है । माननीय सदस्य उस को बदलना चाहते है । क्या वह समझते हैं कि वे अपने आदर्श से हट गये थे ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने राजेन्द्र बाबू और जवाहरलाल जी से बात की । उन्होंने कहा कि हम क्या करें, लोग नहीं मानते हैं ।

अपनी किचनी में वे उसी आदर्श के अनुसार रहते थे। मैंने राजेन्द्र बाबू से पूछा कि आप चाय क्यों पीते हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि क्या करें, सारे देश के लोग आते हैं, चाय पर बात होती है, इस लिए मैं पी रहा हूं।

श्री डागा ने हरियाणा और राजस्थान की बात कही। हरियाणा या राजस्थान हमारे आदर्श नहीं हो सकते है। हमारा आदर्श तो हमारा देश है—हमारे देश के ऋषि-मुनि किस तरह रहते थे, किस तरह राज्य चलाते थे। इन के राज्य के लोग तो हमारे यहां लुटिया ले कर जाते हैं और सेठ बन जाते हैं। मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा, मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता जो कही गई, मेरा यह कहना है कि अगर मेरा सेक्रेटरी अच्छे बंगले में रहता है और मैं सर्वेंट क्वार्टर में मैं रहता हूं तो मैं उस के बाद भी उस का मालिक ही रहूंगा। मेरा खानसामा पहले दही खाता है, हम घर वाले पीछे खाते हैं। और अगर यह कहते हैं कि आप का सेक्रेटरी इस तरह से रहते हैं तो यह तो आप का काम है कि अपने सेक्रेटरी को ठीक करें। अगर आप सेक्रेटरी को ठीक नहीं कर सकते हैं तो आप क्या क्षमता रखते हैं? आप ने तो कबूल किया कि असल रूलर सेक्रेटरी है। हमारे साथियों ने कहा कि सेक्रेटरी ज्यादा ताकत रखता है तो मैं कहता हूं कि हम को जनता ने जब चुन कर भेजा तो हम किस मर्ज की दवा हैं? हम से तो ज्यादा शिकायत मिनिस्टर्स की हो गई कि सेक्रेटरी जाता है एयर कंडीशंड में और मिनिस्टर जाता है फर्स्ट क्लास में तो यह तो मिनिस्टर की शिकायत है....

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, मिनिस्टर और सेक्रेटरी दोनों उस में एलाउड हैं। वह महापात्र जी ने अपने लिए कहा कि वे एलाउड नहीं हैं। उन्होंने अपने लिए कहा।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं तो अपने साथियों के लिए कहता हूं कि ये शिकायत करने हैं। यह तो आप की अपनी शिकायत है। आप इतने दिन से मेम्बर हैं, आप कुछ नहीं कर सके।

मेरा इस बिल के लाने में यह विचार था कि मिनिस्टर होने से पावर कंसेंट्रेट हो जाती है। आप ने देखा होगा कि नपोलियन थर्ड पहली बार जब आया तो उस ने कहा कि कांस्टीट्यूशन बनाओ। लोगों ने बना कर दिखलाया तो कहा कि यह बड़ा कमजोर है। फिर इस को ठीक से बनाओ। ठीक से बना कर लाए तो कहा कि हां, ठीक है। जब दूसरी बार वह चुन कर आया तो नपोलियन फिर डिक्टेटर हो गया। इसीलिए मेरा यह ख्याल है कि हमेशा पावर किसी के हाथ में नहीं रहनी चाहिए। ज्यादा पावर रहने से आदमी ताकतवर हो जाता है और और पावर चाहता है। मेम्बरों ने अपने को ले लिया। मेम्बर का तो कहीं नाम ही नहीं है। यह तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है, किसी ने शीश पर मारा तो पहाड़ फोड़ने के लिए चल पड़े। मेम्बर का नाम इस में कहां है? मैंने तो कहा कि पावर कहां कंसेंट्रेटेड है? पावर तो मिनिस्टर में कंसेंट्रेटेड है। मेम्बर में क्या है? हम तो सिफारिशी बाबी हैं, सिफारिश करते हैं। पावर हमारे पास कहां है जो मेम्बर इतने घबरा गए और अगर घबरा गए तो अमेंडमेंट लाते। लेकिन अमेंडमेंट भी नहीं लाए। तो यह समझ में नहीं आया कि हमारे साथी लोग किस तरह से पढ़ते हैं और किस तरह से सोचते हैं।

फिर इस में मैंने कहां कहां कि आफिशियल ड्यूटी को करने के लिए आप को सहूलियत नहीं देंगे? इस में तो यह नहीं लिखा है। मान लीजिए हमारे बोडर पर कोई हमला कर दे और मैं कहूं कि बैलगाड़ी में चले, पदल चलें तो यह तो मैंने नहीं कहा है। सरकार का

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

काम चलाने के लिए जितनी जरूरत हो वह सारी सुविधा इन को देनी होगी। लेकिन मिनिस्टर अपने काम के लिए सरकारी साधन न इस्तेमाल करें। जसे आज मिनिस्टर नहीं हैं या मिनिस्टर हैं तो भी अपने घर जाना है तो सरकारी गाडी अपने प्राइवेट काम के लिए इस्तेमाल न करे। मेरा मंशा यह है कि सरकार के काम मे जो एफिशेंसी के लिए आवश्यक हो उस मे कही कोई बाधा नही देनी है। हा व्यक्तिगत काम मे हम को जनता की तरह से रहना चाहिए यह हमारा विचार है और पावर एक जगह कन्सेंट्रेट नही हो। फिर थे कहते हैं कि पन्द्रह सौ रुपया कम है। मैं समझता हूं कि आप के अपने घर पर और मंत्रियों के घर पर गद्दे वाली कुर्सिया न हों, काठ वाली कुर्सिया हों तो क्या कुछ बेजा होगा? हार्ड बेड पर तो हम खुद सोते है। तो उस तरह मे आप रहिए, अपना खर्चा कम कीजिए। लेकिन मैं जानता हू कि मेरे जैसे आदमी की बात चलेगी नही। मैं इस बात को महसूस करता हू हम लोग थोडे से बच गए हैं। लेकिन मैं यह भी जानता हू कि लाख फेमिली प्लानिंग के बाद भी अगर हम लोग इस तरह से जनता के साथ नही होगे तो जनता माफ नही करने वाली है।

दबा देकर बुखार को दबाया जाता है, बहुत सी चीजे है जो दबा दी जाती है लेकिन समय आने पर उनमे उभाड आता है। इसलिए मैं कहूगा कि समय रहते अगर आप लोग नही चेतेंगे तो काम नही बनेगा। मैं यह बात दिखावे के लिए नही कह रहा हूं। मैं यहा पर रहता हू, मेरे घर म एयर-कडीशनर नही है फिर मैं कैसे रहता हू और बाहर कैसे सोता हू, इसको आप समझ सकते है। मैं कहता हू हमारे यहा परिपाटी चल गई है। जैसे हम पहले कांग्रेस मे रहते थे वह चीज अब रही नहीं। अभी हम ने ए आई सी सी की मीटिंग भाव नगर हाल मे अटेड की जहा कुर्सिया लगाई गई लेकिन पहले हम जमीन पर बैठते थे। इस तरह से बात बदलती है लेकिन हम जैसे जो कुछ पुराने आदमी हैं उनका दिमाग धीरे धीरे बदलता है। बुढापे में कुछ लालच भी आ जाता है। लेकिन मैं क यह कहूंगा कि मेरे दिल की मंशा किसी की तौहीन करने की नही है। मेरे दिल की मंशा यही है कि इस देश की जनता जिस तरह से रहती है उसी तरह से हम भी रहें। हम लाख फेमिली प्लानिंग की बातें करे लेकिन जब तक हम आदर्श नही दिखायेंगे तब तक कुछ नही होगा। अगर गांधी जी जेल नहीं जाते, प० जवाहरलाल नेहरु जेल नहीं जाते और हम लोग जेल नहीं जाते तो क्या आदर्श बनता। आपको याद होगा सन् 1932 के आन्दोलन के आस पास पं० मोतीलाल नेहरू ने एक सर्कुलर दिया था कि हर आदमी अपने को इतना अपरिहार्य न समझे कि जेल न जाने से देश का काम होगा, हर आदमी को अपना काम छोड़ कर जेल जाना चाहिए और आदर्श प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए। अगर हम लोग आदर्श प्रस्तुत नही करेंगे तो जनता हमको माफ नहीं करेगी।

हमारे मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है वह ठीक दिया है। उनकी बात उचित ही है। उनके जवाब म सौम्यता थी। वे मुझे वापिस करने के लिए कहते हैं तो मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी का एक डिसिप्लिड सोल्जर होने के नाते अपना विधेयक वापिस लेने की अनुमति चाहता हूं।

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है

"भारत के संविधान का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को वापिस लेने की अनुमति दी जाये।"

The motion was adopted.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, मैं अपने विधेयक को वापिस लेता हू।

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

11.39 hrs.

(Insertion of new sections 224A, 224B and 224C) by Shri Chintamani Panigrahi

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar): Mr. Chairman, I beg to move:

> "That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

I am grateful to you that I could get time at least today to move this Bill, because I had introduced this Bill in 1971 and even today I was rather apprehensive that because of Shri Bibhuti Mishra's Bill my chance might not come.

I have moved this amendment to the Companies Act of 1956 so as to make the existing provisions relating to audit effective and rational and also to remove causes that lead to the most pernicious practice of monopoly in auditorship and abuse of the law. When I introduced the Bill in 1971 government, I think, was kind enough to look into the spirit of the Bill and appreciate the need to have some check on the monopoly of auditorship and so the government brought forward an amendment in 1974 when there was a move to introduce some new sections in company law and at that time they limited the number of auditorship to a maximum of 20 companies. I think that is an improvement, a great improvement. But my Bill goes still further. Therefore, I would like to submit for the consideration of the Government that unlike the traditional auditing which was to look into the accounts and books and vouchers and to certify them as correct, they should keep in view the social concept of auditing and, as we are moving today when we have abolished the privileges of the Rulers, when we have tried to restrict the monopoly trade, we have introduced so many things in the last one decade in this country. Therefore, I think that the time has come when the Government should again consider that so far as this auditing business is concerned, there must be more and more dispersal of auditing and more and more young Chartered Accountants who are thousands in number are coming in the field. They also submitted a Memorandum some years ago to the Prime Minister in which they had stated that the concept of auditing required rethinking, more and more opportunities should be given to those thousands of Chartered Accountants who were coming into this profession and they must be allowed at least to get a fair chance of auditing of different companies.

If you look to the regionwise distribution of auditing you will find that of the total number of 8,429 audit firms in the country today, the distribution is as follows:

Western Region	2,888
Southern Region	1,255
Eastern Region	1,521
Central Region	1,057
Northern Region	1,708

And out of a total number of registered Chartered Accountants of 11,436, 7000 hold practising licence.

Sometime ago a survey was made to examine the concentration of auditing in the hands of a few firms. This survey is quite revealing. I would only cite a few instances. In the coal industry, about 90 per cent of the total assets of all coal companies are audited by 6 firms.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): In the pre-nationalisation period.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It holds good even after that.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Even after nationalisation and after the amendment of the Companies Act and even

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

in respect of public sector companies, the concentration of monopoly auditing is continuing by a few firms.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There has been a letter circulated by the Chartered Accountants—smaller ones—and they have said that the monopoly concentration of auditing is much larger than the monopolies themselvts.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: In the Engineering Industry about 73 per cent of the total assets—there are 165 companies—are audited by only 12 firms. Let us now look at the jute industry. It is concentrated in the Eastern Region. It is not in the Central, Western or in other parts of the country. It is concentrated only in the Eastern region. 94 per cent of the total assets of the industry is audited by 8 firms and those firms are concentrated in the metropolitan city of Calcutta. In the plantation industry, 64 per cent of the total assets of all the estates are audited by three firms only and 80 per cent of the total assets of all the estates are audited by six firms. In sugar industry, 67 per cent of the total assets of all companies are audited by only 15 firms. In textiles, the audit of 73 per cent of the total assets of all companies is shared by only 19 firms. When I say this, it should be remembered that it cannot be aggregated because many of them are also common in all industries. In transport industry, 67 per cent of the total assets of the companies are audited by 9 firms. Taken together, about 69.40 per cent of the assets of all companies are audited by only 17 firms out of 8,000 and odd. There are only 107 partners in these 17 audit firms. 11.16 per cent of the assets of all the companies are audited by another 19 audit firms. The balance of 19.45 per cent of the assets of all companies are audited by the remaining large number of audit firms. In other words, on the audit of 70 per cent of the assets of the entire companies, the professional expertise of only 17 audit firms (or 107 chartered accountants) is engaged while the expertise of the remaining 7,964 practising chartered accountants is utilised only for auditing 30 per cent assets of the companies. The talent and expertise of about 7,964 practising chartered accountants is thus allowed to go waste and unutilised although they are a great asset to our country and to our economy.

Most of the monopoly audit firms are based in metropolitan cities. As Salveji said, even in the public sector where there are thousands of factories spread all over the country, they will go only to Delhi, Calcutta or Madras where the branches of these 17 monopoly audit firms are situated. Therefore, I make the following suggestions for the consideration of the House and the Government;

1. A ceiling should be placed on the number of corporate bodies whose accounts should be audited by a single firm. Government has fixed the number at 20, but that is too much in view of the unutilised talent going waste. So, we should put the ceiling at 5.

2. Different auditors should be appointed for different branches of self-contained units of government companies. At present the entire audit of government companies is concentrated in the hands of a few firms.

3. The same auditor will not be appointed for the same government company or its branches or units continuously more than three times within 15 years.

4. It must be compulsory for companies to change their auditors after every three successive years of audit.

5. The auditor's appointment should be in individual name and not in the name of the firm.

6. Limit the audit to 2 for auditor in the same business group.

In the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, there are Government nominees. You will be surprised to know that the present Government nominees are representing big monopoly firms.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Can the Members of Parliament be sent to that Institute?

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGARHI: I appeal to Government to look into this matter and see that Government nominees do not represent big monopoly audit firms. I hope, Governmen will take note of this. They never look to the inttrest of the Naion, but they look to the interest of the monopoly audit firms.

These are the few suggestions I wanted to make so that more and more people should get this benefit and there should not be concentration in the hands of a few.

If you see the audit companies report, you will find what kind of audit they are doing. The Chartered Accountants must look into every aspect of cost production, cost ratio, inventory, etc. But they simply see the accounts and okey that. That is how thungs are going. Why it is done like this? It is done for other considerations. Some time ago, a survey was made regarding audit payment in 501 companies. The study revealed that 501 companies paid in 1970 Rs. 65.7 lakhs as audit fee to 114 auditors. Besides the audit fee, these companies paid Rs. 27.6 lakhs as "fees for other services" rendered by the auditors. What is this other service? The other service is to make their black money into white and okey it. And for that, they have got Rs. 27.6 lakhs. These 114 auditors have got Rs 1 crore in 1970. What can we speak about the remuneration of the poor Minister of this country? Therefore, this kind of a thing should be looked into. I was looking into the reports of many of the meetings of companies; and a number of shareholders have complained and questioned the propriety of payment to auditors for other services rendered; and they have brought it to the notice of the Government, because the shareholders' money is eaten up by the auditors. I think this also needs consideration by the hon. Minister and by the Government, so that they can improve upon it.

I will not go further, but I was thinking: why not nationalize the entire auditing? This is the most important thing. Once we nationalize the audit, most of the smuggling, black-marketing and price rise will stop; and I think you will have 90 per cent control over these companies and their production. I do not know how far I will get support for it.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat). Some of us will support.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGARHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are so much interested in this; and to-day you are in the Estimates Committee as its Chairman. We are happy. You have taken up this cause so many times. You have raised the LIC business in the House many times. LIC has got more than 600 branches all over the country. But how is it that the auditing of the entire 610 branches of the LIC is done by a panel of only 12 auditors? The Government should come forward at least now. Why should a panel of ony 12 auditors audit the funds running into Rs. 1400 crores or Rs. 1600 crores of the LIC? Government shoud see how many people will get employment. Creating more employment is one of the points in the 20-point programme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Salve can say how far it is physically possible to do things. How do they practise?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I am grateful that the hon. Member has brought in this particular bill. It deals with my profession. Next time I hope I will have an opportunity of speaking on it. I am very grateful to him that he

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

has collected so much of vital statistics; and a very interesting study has been made. A whole lot of ground has been covered in many spheres, as a result of the Companies (Amendment) Act; but a whole lot needs to be done, despite the amendments.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: I have gone to many public sector units all over the country. I find that the public sector units have their branches everywhere. Why should all the public sector undertakings give their auditing work only to metropolitan city-based firms? I have gone through this. This also needs examination by the Government; and they must come forward and do something. This leads to concentration, by itself. Therefore, I hope that the new objective which the government has, is that auditing should result in reduction of wastage, minimization of malpractices and reduction of tax evasion, and they must look into all the aspects of production, so far as the companies and industries are concerned. and about the propriety of investments also. That is the new objective for the auditors. This must be looked into.

I think that the proclamation of Emergency has created an atmosphere of discipline in all walks of life and it is but natural that a thorough revision of the activities of the companies should be there; and vigorous measures to control them through this process of auditing should be considered by the Government. I am quite sure that the Government which is taking new measures almost in every sphere of life, will take steps to see that all the loopholes are plugged. I hope the Government will come forward to give a new look to the Companies Act and to see that this concentration of auditors is not there If they nationalize auditing; it will be good

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved·

"That the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

DR. RANAN SEN (Barasat): Sir, I did not know that this Bill is coming up today, and it is only by accident that I am here. I fully support the Bill moved by Shri Panigrahi. I congratulate him for making such a fully documented speech.

I was a member of the Consultative Committee of the Department of Company Affairs some three or four years ago, when Shri Raghunatha Reddy was the Minister in charge of Company Affairs. There was a meeting of the Committee at Bangalore where Shri Himmatsingka of Rajya Sabha and myself raised demand for nationalisation of audit. In that very meeting, not surprisingly, the late Shri C C. Desai, who was also a member of the Consultative Committee, who was himself a successful industrialist connected with big monopoly houses, a very nice and polished gentleman personally, opposed our stand. Though Shri Raghunatha Reddy accepted our position in principle, he raised certain procedural difficulties, the details of which I do not remember now. It is good that Shri Panigrahi has reminded me of that.

Many of us have received the memorandum submitted by the Chartered Accountants Association, which mainly consists of small fries, juniors who are eking out a miserable existence. They have sent copies of this memorandum to almost all the Members, though not all perhaps. Since I come from Calcutta, I had a talk with them at Calcutta when they explained some of the problems which they face, which corresponds to what Shri Panigrahi now says They said that they are eking out a miserable existence because a a major portion of the work is cornered by some houses of chartered accountants, who have more or less a monopoly, who are mostly in collusion with big industrial and commercial houses Even though you have passed the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, because these houses of auditors are in league with the monopoly business houses, you are not able

to control them effectively. If you will make a probe, you will find that most of the monopoly industrial houses are connected, directly or indirectly, with these big audit houses. In Calcutta there are some big audit houses, dating back to the British days. In those days they were serving the multinationals like Calcutta Tramways or Andrew Yule, which is the direct descendant of the East India Company. That company used to have about 100 companies under it all over India, in almost all industries, be it tea garden, jute or coalfield. Of course, now metamorphosis has taken place of that company. These big audit houses are supporting and helping the big monopoly houses through audit. They are hand in glove with them. This has been corroborated by the Chartered Accountants' Association.

I had completely forgotten this, because I am no longer a member of the Consultative Committee of the Department of Company Affairs. I am glad that Shri Panigrahi has reminded me about it by this Bill.

The Association further stated that some of the Government officials were also a party to this. Of course, they did not say all the officials, because there are good officials also. Otherwise, how can the country be run? There are very many good officials, and that is why we are running this country smoothly more or less but there are officials who are in league with the audit houses. This is the third statement they made.

We have nationalised the coal and life insurance industries, for instance. Within the last ten years LIC has become a huge organisation. Our airlines are another empire. Who are behind these organisations? Some top officials. I do not call them bureaucrats. Some of these top officials must be colluding with these audit people; otherwise, how is it that in spite of nationalisation of these industries, only a few houses are conducting the whole audit business. They are going on merrily as before. They do not suffer. The industry is nationalised, those industrialists go out, but these audit houses remain.

Secondly, it is known that many big houses keep two types of books. I heard it from Dr. B. C. Roy himself. I was a Member of the Legislative Assembly, when he was Chief Minister. One day we were talking about catching big business in his chamber, and he said: "Look here, you are a young man." It was in 1952-53, I was young then.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Even now you are young.

DR. RANAN SEN: Only my hair is grey, absolutely grey.

He said, "You do not understand. You should have a little bit of experience. I also come from a small industry." He was connected with the Shillon Electric Power Supply Co., which is not a very big one. He said: "Big Marwari houses keep two sets of books."

SHRI M. C. DAGO (Pali): There are poor Marwaris also.

DR. RANEN SEN: Yes, I have been to Rajasthan. I have seen very poor Rajasthanis who are starving. I was holding meetings for seven days on behalf of my party, and I was shocked to find such poor Marwaris, poorer than even the poor Biharis. They must be the majority in Rajasthan, not the Birlas or the Singhanias who have their houses in Calcutta and Bombay and now in Delhi. After the meeting, these poor people used to say: "Why don't you drive them out of Calcutta, so that they come have and start business, and we can earn our livelihood?"

So Dr. Roy said that they were keeping two sets of books in collusion with audit houses. I said: "You are the Chief Minister. Why can't you catch

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

them?" He said: "You are an idealist. How can you do it? When you people come to power, you will do something. By that time I wil be dead."

Therefore, I say this Bill should be supported by all us, and I am really grateful to Mr. Salve also I never associated him with big houses. We know each other very closely. He made the suggestion of nationalisation. That is the real remedy for this. But I understand the position of the Minister and the Government. There are many difficulties. Even a man like Shri Raghunatha Reddy with his lofty ideas had to point out the difficulties, though he agreed with us.

Mr. Panigarhi has made certain suggestions in the Bill which run short of nationalisation. I think the the Minister should be able to accept them, though not immediately. He should at least see how far they can be implemented. We are realists we do not say that our resolutions or Bills should be accepted by the Government immediately in toto.

We have got to process it so that the Government also wake up and see how things can be expedited.

With these words, I support the Bill

श्री भूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, आज यहां पर संविधान की बातें अधिक चल रही हैं। संविधान में "डिमोक्रैटिक सोशलिज्म" यह दो नये शब्द जोडे जा रहे हैं। मैं इस समय इन दो शब्दों का अर्थ तो बतलाना नहीं चाहता लेकिन एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री जी के सामने एक पूरी बात सामने आ गई है जिसका कोई न कोई इलाज ढूंढना चाहिए। जूनियर आडिटर्स ने एक मेमोरैंडम दिया था जिसमें उन्होंने 7-8 बातें बतलाई थीं जिनका उत्तर साल्वे साहब भी देंगे। और मैं भी अगले दिन जब अपनी स्पीच कटीन्यू करूंगा तो बतलाऊंगा।

श्री जांबुवंत धोडे (नागपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मुझे प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर रेज करना है जिसकी मुझे इजाजत चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : किस विषय पर ?

श्री जांबुवंत धोडे : आप इजाजत दीजिए, फिर बयान करूं।

सभापति महोदय : मुझे मालूम होना चाहिए। क्या इस डिबेट पर रेज कर रहे हैं ?

श्री जांबुवंत धोडे : जी हां।

सभापति महोदय, सदन में गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों का कार्य चल रहा है और बहुत ही इम्पार्टेंट इश्यूज पर डिस्कशन हो रहा है। डिस्कशन भी बहुत अच्छे ढंग से चल रहा है लेकिन इस समय कैबिनेट रैंक का कोई भी मिनिस्टर इस सदन में दिखाई नहीं देता है। यह इस हाउस के लिए बडे शर्म की बात है। कि कैबिनेट रैंक का कोई मिनिस्टर नहीं और स्टेट मिनिस्टर भी नहीं केवल एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारी अटेंडेन्स कितनी पुअर है। कोरम का सवाल तो आप बाद में रखिए लेकिन इस तरह से क्या हम इस सदन की गरिमा को गिराना चाहते हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : मैंने आपका प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर समझ लिया है। यह नियम कहीं भी नहीं है कि जब डिबेट चल रही हो तो वहां पर कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर ही उपस्थित रहें। लोक सभा के नियमों के अनुकूल उस विभाग के इनचार्ज उपमंत्री यहां पर मौजूद हैं इसलिए इसमें कोई प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

श्री डागा

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सभापति जी जब कभी बोनस का सवाल आया तो हमने बार बार मांग की कि जो कम्पनीज है, जो कारखाने है उनका आडिट गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा किया जाये। जब कभी लेबर के बोनस की हम लड़ाई करते थे तो हमे कह दिया जाता था कि चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेंट ने जो लिख दिया है वह सही है। हमने कई बार इस बात को कहा है और आज भी हमें मालूम है कि जो चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेंट हैं उन्होंने मानोपली हाउसेज को कन्ट्रोल किया हुआ है। इसके कारण लोग काला धन जमा कर सकते है और सारे गलत काम कर सकते हैं। इन कामो को छिपाने के लिए कपनीज उनसे मिली हुई रहती हैं। इसके बारे मे जैसा डा० गणेन मेन ने कहा, मैं भी इसकी बाबत कई जजमेन्ट्स जो हाई कोर्टस ने दिए हैं वह बता सकता हू कि किस तरह से यह लोग मिल करके, उनके साथ सम्बन्ध रख कर अपने काले धन को छिपाते हैं। इस प्रकार से उनका सम्बन्ध जुडा रहता है।

एकाउन्ट्स के मामले मे एक और बहुत बड़ी खराबी है। एक बार जो एक फर्म का क्लाइंट बन जाता है उसको फिर वे छोड़ नही सकते क्योंकि उनको डर रहता है कि हमारी फर्म का एकाउन्ट दूसरे को मालूम हो जायेगा।

इसलिए वे उसको कभी छोड़ना नही चाहते हैं। फर्म के अपने सीक्रेट डाकूमेंट होतें हैं और एक बार जो आडिट करने वाला बन जाता है उसको वह छोड नही सकते। मैं समझता हू कम्पनी अफेयर्स मे यह एक बहुत बडी कमी है।

मैं एकाउन्ट्स के बारे मे एक बात और कहना चाहता हू, जब श्री चिन्तामणि जी इस बिल को लाये थे, शायद 1971 में उन्होने इस बिल को पेश किया था, मैं चाहता हूं कि अगली बार जब यह आये, तब तक वे कुछ अमेडमेंट्स भी दे दें या अभी भी उनको मौका मिलेगा, वे कुछ अमेंटमेंट्स जोड़ दें।

सभापति महोदय : डागा साहब, आप अपना भाषण अगली दफा जारी रखियेगा।

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 16, 1976/Sravana 25, 1898 (Saka).

GMGIPND—1348—2093—I—31-8-76